Hugh Cecil Earl of Lonsdale.

1632.

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Dedicated to the Right Honourable Thomas, Earle of Arvndell and Svrrey, Earle Marshall of England, etc. etc.

MILITARIE INSTRUCTIONS for the CAVALLRIE:

According to the Moderne warrs.

Printed by the Printers to the Vniversity of Cambridge.
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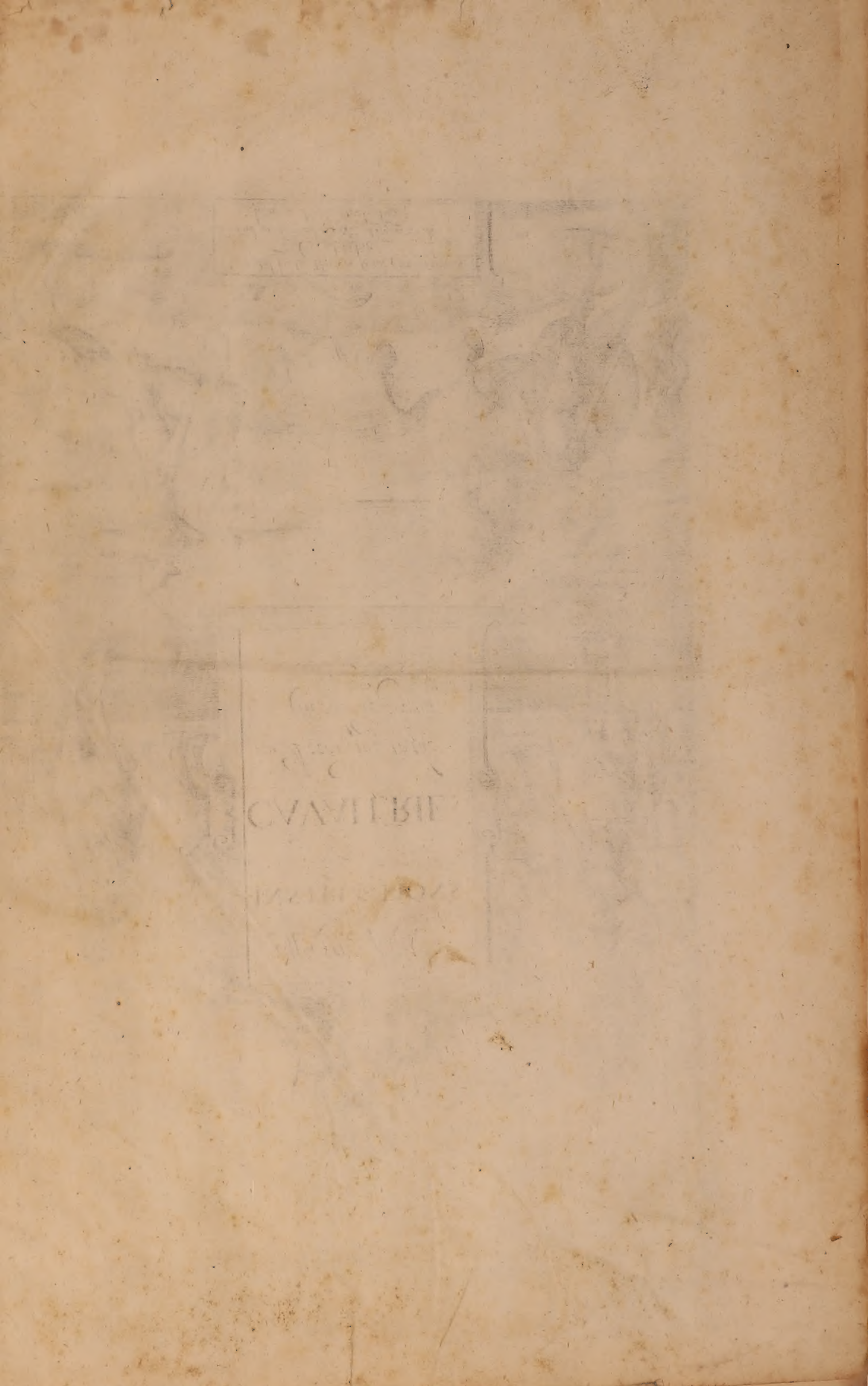

MILITARIE INSTRUCTIONS FOR THE CAVALLRIE:

OR

RULES AND DIRECTIONS FOR THE SERVICE OF HORSE,

COLLECTED OUT OF DIVERS FORREIGNE AUTHORS ANCIENT AND MODERN,

AND

RECTIFIED AND SUPPLIED, ACCORDING TO THE PRESENT PRACTISE OF THE LOW-COUNTREY WARRES.

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The horse is prepared for battell: but victorie is from the Lord.

Printed by the printers to the UNIVERSITIE of CAMBRIDGE. MDCXXXII.

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TO

THE RIGHT HONOURABLE THOMAS

EARLE OF *ARUNDELL* AND *SURREY*, EARLE MARSHALL OF *ENGLAND*, OF THE MOST NOBLE ORDER OF THE GARTER, KNIGHT: LORD LIEUTENANT of his Majesties forces in *Norfolk* and *Norwich*: and one of his Majesties most honourable Privie-Councell.

RIGHT HONOURABLE,

HAving lately finished this discourse of Cavallrie, intending it onely for my private use and information, it had the fortune to light into the hands of two noble and most judicious perusers. The one (during the short discontinuance from his regiment, while it lay in winter garrison) hath been courteously pleased to go through it, correcting what here and there was amisse, supplying some things defective, and manifesting his approbation of it with an *Imprimatur*. The other (among other things) hath chiefly vouchsafed his assistance and directions for the managing of the horse, and handling of arms; as being a thing principally necessarie, and that wherein authors have hitherto been defective. These considerations, together with the commanding request (among others) of some of your Honours deputie Lieutenants (not any arrogancie or ambition of mine) have prevailed with me (in hope of publique good) to expose these weak essaies to the publique view of the world. Now since the patro-

zing of a work of Martial diſcipline, ſeemeth moſt properly to belong to the Earle Marſhall; and that charge wherewith I ſtand entruſted within your Lord-ſhips Lieutenancie, obligeth me in dutie to conſecrate the beſt of my endeavours to your Honours ſervice: May it pleaſe your Honour (of your innate clemencie, and favour to Arts) to vouchſafe your honourable patronage and protection on theſe poore labours of his, who ſhall ever (in all humilitie) remain

Your Honours

dutifully devoted

ſervant,

I. C.

To

To the Reader.

OF making many books there is no end, *said the wise King, many ages past; yet for some arts and faculties, I suppose (even in this printing age of ours) we may complain of scarcitie. For among so many authors ancient and modern, which have written of the Art Militarie, is it not strange that hardly any hath fully handled that which concerneth the Cavallrie? Among the ancients,* Ælian *hath somewhat touched upon the manner of ordering the horse, among the Grecians; and* Vegetius (*where he speaketh of the Romane* Cavallrie) *lightly passeth it over, and concludeth in* [a] *these words,* De equitatu sunt multa præcepta: sed cùm hæc pars militiæ usu exercitii, armorum genere, & equorum nobilitate profecerit, ex libris nihil arbitror colligendum, cùm præsens doctrina sufficiat. *Now the reason why they (bestowing their chief labour about the Infanterie) left so little direction for the horse, may be, either because that (both with Grecians and Romanes) the* [b] *foot were of greatest esteem (as that wherein their chief strength consisted, and whereon they principally relyed) & so the lesse regard was had of the horse; or else because the service of horse was not* [c] *grown to that perfection in those times, which it since attained. For what great effect could be expected of horse using no* [d] *bridle, and having neither* [e] *saddle nor stirrops: bearing onely* [f] *a weak slender pole (which the very motion of the horse would shake in pieces) and a little round target (as the Romanes manner was at first) or else a staffe or kinde of* [g] *lance (which they afterward used in imitation of the Grecians) with three or foure darts? and having no surer stay to counterpoise their forced motion, what certaintie or violence could they use, either in charging or casting their weapons? and whereas they usually had of the light armed foot* [h] *entermingled among them, how could they be so serried together for the shock as to do any great effect in making impressions upon their enemie? which surely was the cause they were often commanded* [i] *to alight, and (forsaking their horses) to fight on foot. But for modern authors there is not the like reason: and yet of so many as have written, none have treated of rules and instructions for the Cavallrie, untill lately* George Basta, *Count of the holy Empire, and* Luys Melzo *knight of* Malta, *wrote their books of Cavallrie. These works of theirs afford good directions: but yet it may be said of them as* Ælian *saith of those authors which had written before him,* [k] *That they had so written, as if none should read them but such as were alreadie skilfull in the art militarie. This defect one* Walhausen *taketh upon him to supply: something he hath done in the motions, but for the first rudiments, for the handling of arms &c. he (as all others) is silent. But these and the like being written in the forrain languages, and among so many of our militarie pamphlets none treating of Cavallrie; I have adventured (though altogether unfit for such a task) to employ some idle houres in the diligent reading, and conferring of the said authors together with such other books and informations as I could obtain out of the Low-countreys and other places, for my better satisfaction herein:* [l] *endeavouring*

Eccles. 12. 12.

[a] *Lib. 3. cap. 26.*

[b] *Magni reipublicæ necessarii pedites; qui possunt ubique prodesse.* Veg. lib. 2. cap. 1.

[c] *Equestris Romanorum militia imperfecta fuit, unde nostra jure potior existimanda est.* Scipio Amiratus, Disert: polit lib. 19.

[d] When they were to charge the enemie, they used to pull off their bridles *T. Liv. lib. 4.*

[e] *Lip. ad Polyb. lib. 3. 219. 220.*

[f] *Polyb. lib 6.*

[g] *Contus.*

[h] *Cæs. Com. lib. 1. cap. 17.* So did the Germans, of whose light armed foot *Cæsar* reporteth thus; *Tanta erat horum exercitatione celeritas, ut, jubis equorum sublevatis, cursum adequarent.* Com. 1. 10.

[i] So did the Consul *Valerius* in the warre against the Sabines. *Liv. lib. 3.* And *S. Tempanius*, against the *Volsci. idem lib* 4. and many others.

[k] *Omnes ferè ità unanimiter scripsisse, quasi docere homines vellent non ignaros, sed satis earum rerum peritos, quas explicare statuerent.* Ælian. de instruend. acieb. cap. 1.

[l] *Lapides & ligna ab aliis accipio, ædificii tamen extructio & forma, nostra. Nec aranearum sanè textus ideo melior, quia ex se fila gignunt: nec noster vilior, quia ex alienis libamus, ut apes.* Lips. Polit.

vouring to extract the marrow and quinteſſence of their prolixer diſcourſes, and to digeſt them into ſuch a method, as I conceived might afford brevitie and perſpicuitie: wherein I have obſerved to go upon good grounds, affirming nothing of mine [m] owne authoritie. It is true, I have ſometimes made bold to diſſent from others, but adding my reaſon, and leaving the judicious reader to his libertie. For the ſtile, I conceived the [n] blunteſt and plaineſt to be moſt proper for this ſubject. If my annotations be diſpleaſing to any, they may uſe them like countrey ſtiles, and ſtep over them. To others they may ſerve to ſhew the truth of that aſſertion, That a [o] meer practicall knowledge cannot make a perfect ſouldier: for had we not been beholding to [p] books, the militarie art (in all likelihood) had been utterly obſcured from our knowledge. For what is there in theſe modern warres, which is not borrowed from antiquitie? wherein we follow them ſtep by ſtep (mutatis mutandis, the later inventions of fire weapons, and the uſe and dependencie there of onely excepted) not onely in their manner, but even retaining their very words of command; as in this treatiſe is partly ſhewed, and would be more manifeſtly apparent if the ſubject were Infanterie; which no way diſparageth the modern practiſe, but rather (for the antiquitie of it) gives it the more reſpect and eſtimation.

Now, leſt the Tyro or untutored horſeman ſhould be deterred, and ſhould judge his task to be overgreat; I have ſet down a table of the chapters, that ſo he may apply himſelf, onely to thoſe things (at firſt) which are principally neceſſarie for him to know and practiſe.

The defects of our trained bands of horſe, will argue the work neither unneceſſarie nor unſeaſonable, had it but had the hap to light into the hands of a better workman. But as I have ſeen when an excellent muſician could not be intreated to handle an inſtrument, ſome bungler hath fallen upon it; which cauſed the muſician (out of impatience and indignation) to undertake it; ſo, if theſe eſſaies may be a means to incite ſome one or other, better able, [q] to put pen to paper, I ſhall think my pains abundantly rewarded. In the mean time I deſire they may be received with the right hand, as they are offered; and conclude in the words of the Poet,

—[r] Si quid noviſti rectius iſtis,
Candidus imperti; ſi non, his utere mecum.

[m] *Nihil mihi auctoritatis aſſumo, ſed horum, quos ſuprà retuli, ea quæ diſperſa ſunt, velut in ordinem epitomata conſcribo.* Veget. lib. 1. cap. 18.

[n] *Neque curioſam aliquam verborum inanitatem conquirentes, ſed verbis tantùm communibus planiſque uſi, militarem dicendi formam potiſſimùm ſecuti ſumus.* Leo Fact. in Epilogo.

[o] Proved at large by S^r. *Cl. Edmonds*, in his preface to *Cæſars commentaries* by him tranſlated.

[p] *Apud veteres res militaris in oblivionem ſæpius venit, ſed à libris repetita eſt, poſtea ducum authoritate firmata.* Veg. lib. 3. cap. 10.

[q] *Nam cùm hoc opus, uſûs potiùs aliorum, quàm meæ commendationis cauſâ aggreſſus ſim, adjuvari me ab his, qui aliquid illi aſtruent, non argui credam* Frontin. in præf.

[r] *Horat. epiſt. 6 lib. 1.*

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MILITARIE INSTRUCTIONS for the *CAVALLRIE.*

THE ARGUMENT.

CAVALLRIE, so called of [a]*Cavallo*, (which in the *Italian* and *Spanish* signifieth a *horse*) is worthily esteemed a most noble and necessarie part of the military profession: which being the subject of my discourse, it may be reduced to these foure heads.

[b] 1 The *levying* of men,
2 Their *marching*,
3 Their *encamping*,
4 Their *embattelling*.

In the *levying* of men, there be two things considerable; 1. The *election of officers.* 2. The *election of souldiers.*

Concerning the *officers*, they may be considered, 1. In *generall*, 2. In *particular.*

[a] Derived from the Latine word *Caballus*, and this from the Greek word καβάλλης.

[b] *Primùm idoneos eligamus, &c. dein & in itinere, & in castris, & in præliis ipsis instructum exercitum habeamus*; Ælianus de instruendis aciebus, cap. 3.

CHAP. I.

Of officers in generall.

AS in politique government, so in this militarie profession, every man by a naturall impression is ready to conceive himself to be fit to command and govern others, though he never knew how to obey; whereas in every mechanicall trade or manufacture, an apprenticehood is first passed in the learning of it, before it be professed and exercised. In this

profession of armes ([c] an art obtained with greatest difficulty, and practised with most danger) men would be *Captains* before they be *souldiers*. And hereof the chief cause is ignorance, the fruitfull mother of all errours. For surely, if their end and aime were honour, and they knew how frail and mutable the estate of a souldier is; and that in a moment a man may loose all the reputation obtained by many yeares industry; ([d] the errours in warre admitting no amendment, as in other professions; but carrying their present punishment with them) and had they seen many shamefully chased from the army, and proclaimed infamous; and others passe through the hands of the hangman; they would (doubtlesse) strive with much industry and diligence to enable themselves, before they came to undertake the exercise of so dangerous an employment. And they are not a little mistaken, which think their [e] birth a sufficient pretence to places of honour, without any qualification or merit; there being other things more reall and essentiall [f] required in an officer; namely, *Knowledge, experience, valour, dexteritie, &c.*

To be under command for a time, depresseth those vehement passions which nature exciteth, especially in young men, which would be very dangerous in a chief or commander. Moreover, it accustometh a man to danger, and [g] maketh him couragious; so as being suddainly assailed, he can recollect himself without astonishment; a most necessary thing in a commander. Adde to this, that by using himself to travell and labour, watching, hunger, thirst, rain, and frost; and by [h] an orderly ascent (by degrees) from a Corporall to a Quartermaster, from thence to a Cornet, and so to a Lieutenant, he prepareth himself for a Captains charge. He learneth the trick of entertaining his souldiers, and to keep them in good affection and reverence towards him. He knows their severall dispositions and sufficiencies, and accordingly entrusteth them with employments. Honour must be his chief end; to attain which, he must be very vigilant not to loose [i] any occasion of any brave exploit: by which means he will be alwayes observing his enemy, studying how to prevent him or endammage him, alwayes bearing in minde this maxim, That in warre no great or remarkable

c Le plus relevé, le plus hasardeux, & le plus difficille subject du monde. Le mestier des Nobles, la prattique des courageux, & l'exercice des Princes & des Roys; *Monsieur Praissac.*

d *In aliis rebus si quid erratum est, potest postmodum corrigi: Præliorum delicta emendationem non recipiunt, cùm pœna statim sequatur errorem*; Cato apud Vegetium, lib. 1. cap. 13

e *Non repellatur imperator pauper si cum virtute sit, quanquam claris ac illustribus majoribus ortus non sit*; Leo. Tract. cap. 2. 25.

f *In legitimo duce quinq; hæc requiro*; Scientiam, virtutem, providentiam, autoritatem, fortunam; *Lipsi. polit. lib. 5. cap. 15.*

g *Scientia rei bellicæ dimicandi nutrit audaciam*; Veg. lib. 1. cap. 15.

h *Mars* is therefore called *Gradivus* (as *Festus* hath it) *quia gradatim, & per ordinem militaria officia distribuenda sunt.*
And that this was the constant practise of antiquitie, is most apparent. *Rufus diu manipularis, dein centurio, mox castris præfectus*; Tacit. lib. 2. &c.

i *Occasio in bello amplius solet juvare quàm virtus*; Veg. lib. 3. cap. 26.

remarkable matter can be effected without danger and diligence. To this end let him be ſure to take heed that he [k] truſt not too much to his own judgement and valour, without acquainting his officers with his counſels. And let him ſo know the ſeverall inclinations and ſufficiencies of his ſouldiers, as to take particular notice of ſuch as deſerve well, and to reward them accordingly; and to rid himſelf of baſe and debauched fellows and cowards.

He muſt alwayes aſpire (in way of [l] vertuous emulation) to higher degrees of honour. [m] Covetouſneſſe he muſt hate; for nothing will better continue his ſouldiers good affections towards him then liberalitie. Gaming he muſt deteſt. [n] In ſtead of coſtly apparell, let him delight in good armes and horſes; wherein oftentimes both his life and honour conſiſteth. He muſt be continent and ſober, not given to luxurie nor [o] drunkenneſſe, but alwayes be as a good example to his ſouldiers: for otherwiſe he cannot have that requiſite libertie to chaſtiſe them for thoſe vices which his own conſcience will accuſe himſelf to be guiltie of.

Above all, let him ſet before his eyes (as the originall and foundation of all perfection) the feare of God; carrying himſelf (ſo farre as may be) internally and externally inculpable. For the horrour of a guiltie conſcience, and the imminent danger and apprehenſion of death meeting together, take away all courage and valour. And thus having reformed himſelf, he ſhall the more eaſily reform his ſouldiers, and make them fit for every honourable enterpriſe.

k *Quid fieri debeat tractato cum multis: quid verò facturus ſis, cum pauciſſimis ac fidelisſimis, vel potiùs ipſe tecum;* Veg. lib. 3. cap. 26.

l For this, Cæſar recordeth a memorable example in *Pulſio* and *Varenus*; *lib.* 5. *cap.* 19.

m *Sit celſo adverſus pecuniam animo;* Plutarch. in Philop.

n *Philopœmenes pubem ad ſe armandum impulit, deinde delicias & luxum eorum optimè invertit. Omnes inflammavit, ut quotidianis repreſſis in corpus ſumptibus, geſtirent in militari & bellico ornatu oſtentare ſe ſplendidos. Profuſio impenſa in hujuſmodi res, roborat animum, extollitque;* Plutarch. in Philop.

o The States edict of Marſhall law provideth, that ſuch as in their drunkenneſſe ſhall commit any offence ſhall not therefore be any way excuſed, but the more ſeverely puniſhed; *Art.* 67.

CHAP. II.

Of officers in particular.

Of the Generall of horſe.

TOuching the particular officers, the [a] Generall of the horſe, as being one of the principall Chiefs of an armie, muſt be a ſouldier of extraordinary experience and valour; having in charge the nerve of the principall forces, and on whom the good ſucceſſe of many deſignes and actions dependeth, as being

a *Iphicrates* reſembled an army to a mans body; calling the *heavy* armed the *body*, the *light* armed the *hands*, the *horſe* the *feet*, and the *Generall* the *head*; Plutarch.

moſt uſually executed by the Cavallrie, eſpecially in battells: where the charging of the enemy in good order uſually giveth victorie; and contrariwiſe, the [b] diſorders of the Cavallrie often diſturb and disband the whole armie. The Generall of the horſe was wont to ſupply the place of Lieutenant Generall of the army, and in the Lord Generalls abſence to command the whole armie. True it is, that the Lord Marſhall, foraſmuch as he giveth the orders, uſed to have ſome ſuperioritie of command, according to the opinions of ſome; whence it cometh that the Lord Generall, abſenting himſelf from the army, uſed to take along with him either the Generall of horſe, or the Lord Marſhall, to avoid the occaſions of competition. It is his office to take particular notice not onely of the Captains and officers, but alſo of thoſe private ſouldiers which are carefull and punctuall in their ſervice,[c] rewarding and [d] honouring them in publique when they perform ſome ſignall act, and advancing them to offices without partialitie. On the other ſide, [e] he muſt chaſtiſe delinquents, and ſuch as are wanting in their endeavours: by which means he ſhall be reverenced and loved of good men, and feared of ſuch as are bad. It belongeth to his care, that the Cavallrie be in good equipage, and fitted with all neceſſaries requiſite: And that the companies (being to march) be provided of nags; without which the ſouldiers can hardly preſerve their horſe of ſervice, by reaſon that with them they muſt go to forrage (for want of bidets or nags) after their march, and preſently enter into guard in the army or quarter, without any reſt to refreſh their horſes. He is not to ſuffer the Captains either to make officers, or to abſent themſelves from their companies, without his leave and approbation. He hath his officers apart, and in that which concerneth the Cavallrie, neither the Lord Marſhall, nor Lord Generall himſelf uſeth to diſpoſe of any thing without his advice. If he paſſe among the quarters of Cavallrie or Infanterie, his trumpets are to ſound; but not where the Lord Generall lodgeth, or where he is in perſon. When he commandeth in the armie (in abſence of the Lord Generall) upon occaſion of fight, his place is in the battell, that he may be able to give order to all. He hath uſually a companie (heretofore of lances) to lodge

b Witneſſe the battell of *Gembloers*, deſcribed by *Meteren. lib.* 8. where the Infanterie is overthrown by their own horſe.
So did the *Burgundians*; Les hommes d'armes Bourguignons rompirent leurs propres Archers; *Phil. de Comines. lib.* 1. *cap.* 3.

c *Perſcrutaberis qui ſe in bello ſtrenuè geſſerint, illiſque idoneos honores habebis, ignavos autem quo par eſt ſupplicio conſtringes*; Leo. Tact. cap. 16.

d *Monſieur de la Noüe* reporteth, that (in his time) in the regiment of *Collonel Pedro de Paz* (conſiſting of 23 companies of Spaniards) there was more then 1200 crowns a moneth given for extraordinary ſervices & ſignall acts. Whence he draweth this obſervation, Qui eſt un bon teſmoignage quil eſtoit rempli d'hommes valeureux; *Diſcours Polit. & Milit.*

e *Omnes culpas legibus vindicet, nullis errantium credatur ignoſcere*; Veg. lib. 3. cap. 10.

lodge with him, and to ſerve him as his guard; having uſually ſix ſouldiers or more of his companie attending on him. [f] He ſhould not reſolve upon any enterpriſe, unleſſe he firſt conſider ſeriouſly of all that might happen; that ſo, propounding to himſelf greater difficulties in the action, then in effect they be, he may prepare remedies ſurpaſſing all the ſaid difficulties: it being a benefit not to be expreſſed, to be able to [g] foreſee (with good judgement) thoſe things which might ſucceed in the uncertain and variable accidents of warre. Eſpecially he muſt be [h] ready in execution: for ſuppoſe a determination never ſo well grounded, yet it may prove vain and hurtfull, if it be not executed with requiſite promptitude.

f Of Cæſar it is ſaid, *Dubium cautior an audentior.* Suet. A good Commander ſhould rather look behinde him then before him, ſaid *Sertorius.* *Plutarch in Sertor.*

g *Temeritas, præterquam quòd ſtulta eſt, etiam infelix*; Livius 22.

h *Intentus ſis, ut neque tuæ occaſioni deſis, neque ſuam hoſti des.* Ibid.

CHAP. III.

Of the Lieutenant Generall of horſe.

THe charge of the Lieutenant Generall of the horſe hath ever been held of very great importance; and therefore muſt be ſupplyed by a perſon of great experience and valour: one that muſt be very carefull and diligent, becauſe he uſually marcheth and lodgeth with the Cavallrie. For which cauſe he ought to be well verſed in the opportunitie of the wayes, upon occaſion of meeting the enemy in marching.

[a] He muſt alwayes have his thoughts buſied about the motions of the enemie, diſcourſing with himſelf from what part they might ſhew themſelves, with what number of men, whether with Infanterie or not, in how many houres they might come upon him from their armie or garriſon, and whether they might preſent themſelves in a place of advantage; that ſo it might be prevented, as need ſhould require.

He muſt alſo adviſedly chooſe commodious places for the quarters or lodgings, providing good guards, cauſing the highwayes to be ſcoured or diſcovered, placing men on

a *Erat Philopœmen præcipuæ in ducendo agmine locéſque capiendis ſolertiæ atque uſus. Nec belli tantùm temporibus, ſed etiam in pace ad id maximè animum exercuerat. Ubi iter quopiam faceret, & ad difficilem tranſitu ſaltum veniſſet, contemplatus ab omni parte loci naturam, cùm ſolus iret, ſecum ipſe agitabat animo; cùm comites haberet, ab iis quærebat, ſi hoſtis eo loco apparuiſſet; quid ſi à fronte, quid ſi à latere hoc aut illo, quid ſi à tergo adoriretur, capiendum conſilii foret;* T. Livius dec. 4. lib. 5.

thoſe paſſages where the enemie might make head, not neglecting to ſend out rounders, and omitting no diligence to ſecure the quarter in which the Cavallrie findeth it ſelf expoſed to greater dangers then can befall it any other way, eſpecially being lodged without Infanterie.

He muſt alſo procure to have ſpies, not onely in the enemies army, but alſo upon their frontiers, to penetrate their deſignes and intentions, omitting no inventions which may ſtand him in ſtead to avoid inconveniences; knowing that diligence is the mother of good fortune. [b] His particular care is to ſee that the Captains wrong not their ſouldiers, that they keep their companies in good ſtate and well armed, and that themſelves and their officers do their endeavours, and obſerve good order and diſcipline.

b *Cui enim tantæ poteſtatis inſignia tribuuntur, cujus fidei atque virtuti poſſeſſorum fortunæ, tutela virium, ſalus militum, rei publicæ creditur gloria: non tantùm pro univerſo exercitu, ſed etiam pro ſingulis contubernalibus debet eſſe ſolicitus.* Veg. lib. 3. cap. 10.

Towards the ſouldiers he muſt be no leſſe affable, and readie to heare them willingly in their juſt complaints, and to help them in their neceſſities, then rigorous in puniſhing.

He ſhould alſo (himſelf being free from covetouſneſſe) give order to others to uſe no [c] extortion, whereby the country is ruined, and the ſouldier made odious, to the prejudice of the Prince his ſervice; it being evident that too great a libertie of the ſouldiers produceth nothing but very bad effects.

c Extortions (of diverſe kindes) are puniſhable with death, by the edict of Marſhall law, publiſhed by the States of the united provinces; *Artic.* 41.

Upon divers occaſions of ſending a good part of the Cavallrie to divers places, the charge is given to the Lieutenant generall; not onely of the horſe, but alſo of the foot which accompany them, according to the occurrences: for which cauſe he muſt alſo know how to command the Infanterie.

In abſence of the Generall the whole weight reſteth upon him; and to him are the orders ſent from the Lord Generall or Lord Marſhall, and to him (as Chief) reports are made of all the occurrences of the Cavallrie.

He may ſequeſter a Captain from his companie, upon juſt cauſe and demerit; but cannot reſtore him without order from the Generall, who firſt gives notice thereof to the Lord Generall.

He was wont to have a companie of lances, which uſually were lodged neare his perſon; whereof foure ſouldiers

diers alwayes attend him. When he passeth by the quarters of Cavallrie the trumpets sound, but not in the Generalls quarter, or where he is. When the Generall of horse commandeth the whole army, and therefore takes his place (in fight) in the battell, the Lieutenant Generall placeth himself in the vanguard of the Cavallrie, where otherwise the Generall useth to be.

CHAP. IIII.

Of the Commissarie Generall.

THe Commissarie Generall commandeth in the absence of the Lieutenant Generall, and therefore must be a man of great experience. This charge was first instituted by *Don Ferrand de Gonzagua*, afterward continued by the Duke of *Alva*, and confirmed by the Duke of *Parma*, and so remained. He must be vigilant, and carefull to appease dissentions which grow among the souldiers, as he which dealeth most with them. He is to send and distribute the orders, and keep[a] record of the lists of the guards, convoyes, and other services. He is to go every evening to receive the orders and the word; and having given it to the Generall and Lieutenant Generall, he is to give it to the Quartermaster Generall, that he may distribute it. Sometime he hath a company of harquebusiers given him, in acknowledgement of his merit, not as annexed to his place. In all actions he is of singular use, entrusted especially with the execution of the orders. In appointing the lodgings, or places in severall exploits, he must be free from partialitie; and such as at this time have cause of discontent, he must make amends the next; that so they may see it was of necessitie, not of partialitie. His place is of very great use and importance, as will appeare throughout this discourse.

a The Romanes were very exact in keeping records and lists of their forces, watches, duties, payes, &c. *Quotidianas (etiam in pace) vigilias; item excubitum sive angarias de omnibus centuriis & contuberniis, quæ vicissim milites faciunt; ut nè quis contra justitiam prægravetur, aut alicui præstetur immunitas: nomina eorum qui vices suas fecerunt, brevibus inseruntur.* Veg. lib. 2. cap. 19.

CHAP. V.

Of the Quartermaster Generall.

THe Quartermaster Generall must be a man of great dexteritie and diligence, and well experienced in Cavallrie. [a] It is his office to appoint the lodgings or quarterings; wherefore he must well know the countrey, the villages and places, where to place the corps dugards, and sentinells, and what wayes must be scoured. He is to keep a list of the guards, convoyes, cavalcadoes (or exploits by horse) &c. He must visit the guards and sentinells by day and night, and must shew the allarm-place to the particular Quartermasters, when they go to him in the evening to receive the word. He must (by [b] maps or otherwise) be well informed of the countrey, knowing the qualitie and bignesse of every village, and their distance one from another, obtaining from the Marshall of the field some one of the countrey to inform him. He must be true in his reports, and if any order (for haste) be given him by word of mouth, himself must go and deliver it, and not trust it to others. On the Spanish side, in the Low-countrey warres, the Quartermaster Generall hath two assistants allowed him, to help to discharge the travells of his office; but on the States side that service is performed by the particular Quartermasters.

[a] This officer among the Romanes was called *Præfectus castrorum. Ad quem castrorum positio, valli & fossæ destinatio pertinebat. Tabernacula vel casæ militum, cum impedimentis omnibus nutu ipsius curabantur*; Veg. lib. 2. cap. 11.

[b] *Itineraria non tantùm adnotata, sed etiam picta habeat: ut non solùm consilio mentis, verùm aspectu oculorum viam profecturis, locúmque castris idoneum, eligat*; Ibid. lib. 3. cap. 6.

CHAP. VI.

Of the Captain.

SInce that the [a] Captains places have been disposed of by the Prince (as the Captains in Flanders are appointed at the court of Spain) there are grown these two inconveniences upon it; First, young and unexperienced gentlemen are made Captains. Secondly, many good souldiers are lost, which seeing

[a] So *Melzo* and *Basta* testifie, and complain of it in their writings.

ing their hopes of advancement by degrees and merit cut off, abandon the ſervice. Whereas the charge of a Captain of horſe is of ſo great importance and qualitie in the army, as it ſhould not be given to any, but to men of ſingular valour and experience: for often it falleth out, that of themſelves, without orders or counſel of any other (as occaſion requireth) they muſt execute ſervices of great weight and conſequence. [b] He muſt be vigilant, ſober, continent, modeſt in his apparell, curious to have good horſes and arms, thereby to give example to his ſouldiers, and to ſee them punctuall in their ſervice, and exactly obſervant of diſcipline; for their excurſions and extortions cannot be remedied, unleſſe the Captain keep them in order: wherein if he be negligent, he looſeth his reputation with his ſuperiours. If he be covetous or given to gaming, he is ready to be drawn to lay hands (oftentimes) on the pay due to the ſouldiers; whereby he alſo overthroweth his reputation and credit. A covetous deſire of riches ſhould not enter into a generous heart. He muſt diligently and punctually obſerve the orders which ſhall be given or ſent him from his ſuperiours, and be at the place at the appointed houre with his companie, and others under his charge. On all occaſions he muſt be firſt on horſeback, and keep his company full and compleat. He muſt alwayes ſtrive by deſert to advance himſelf to higher places, alwayes ſtudying how to endammage his enemy; to this end he ought often to [c] conſult with his beſt experienced ſouldiers. He muſt endeavour to know every one of his ſouldiers by their [d] names, that ſo he may diſtinctly name them upon occaſion of employment; it being an encouragement to them to be known by name of their Captain. Whatſoever ſhould befall, he muſt [e] take heed of diſcovering any feare, on whoſe courage and countenance the ſouldiers depend, and muſt alwayes ſhew a good reſolution in the orders which he ſhall give; without confounding himſelf; knowing that there is no place for counſel in him, who hath his diſcourſe of reaſon ſeazed by feare. He muſt [f] cheriſh his well deſerving ſouldiers, and caſhere the contrary; and it muſt be his care to have one or more of his ſouldiers well [g] skilled in the wayes of the countrey, to ſerve him as guides: (becauſe the boores

[b] *Dux itaque vigilans, ſobrius, prudens, &c.* Veg. lib. 3. cap. 9. *Sit agilis, magis ad faciendum quàm ad loquendum paratus: qui ſuos ad diſciplinam retineat, & ad armorum exercitia cogat, ut bene veſtiti ſint, ut arma omnium defricentur ac ſplendeant; Cum admiratione equum poſſint aſcendere, equitare fortiſſimè, conto ſcienter uti, ad omnia eruditi quæ equeſtris pugna depoſcit;* Veg. lib. 2. cap. 14.

[c] *Præcipua res & utilitas ducis eſt ut, adhibitis ex univerſo exercitu ſcientibus viris, de ſuis & hoſtium copiis ſæpius tractet, &c.* Veg. lib. 3. cap. 9.

[d] *Sciat etiam (ſi poteſt fieri) nominatim, quis comes, quis tribunus, quis domeſticus, quis contubernalis, &c.* Ibid. cap. 10.

[e] *Nam neceſſe eſt, ad fugam parati ſint, qui ducem ſuum ſentiant deſperare;* Veg. lib. 3. cap. 22.

[f] *Strenuos viros muneribus honorabis, &c. Ità enim fiet, ut majori fortioriq; animo ſint qui dimicabunt. Ubi enim honores & præmia habentur bonis, ſupplicia & pœnæ afferuntur malis, ibi bonam ſpem habebit exercitus;* Leo, Tact. cap. 16.

[g] *Tuum & hoſtium exercitum, locorum ſitum, naturam regionis noſce;* Livius, 22.

are neither alwayes at hand, nor alwayes to be trusted) and to such he is to give some allowance extraordinary. Out of his company he is to choose his Lieutenants, Cornets, &c. weighing onely every ones merit, without any passion; whereby he shall give content and encouragement to his souldiers, and shall be sure not to be crossed by the Generall in the confirmation of the said officers.

The charge of the troops used to be given to the Captains of lances, as having a prerogative above other Captains of horse, or to the eldest Captain: yet the Chief ought to have regard to their sufficiencie for command, and to give the charge to them that are ablest to perform it.

In absence of the Captains of lances (when they were in use) the Captains of cuirassiers commanded; and in their absence, the Captains of harquebusiers. The Lieutenants observed the same rules.

CHAP. VII.

Of the Lieutenant.

IT is necessary, that the Lieutenant of a troop of horse be a man of abilitie and experience, nourished and educated in Cavallrie. To this office such were usually raised, which (for their deserts) had been Corporalls and Cornets.

[a] In the Captains absence he commandeth the companie, upon whom usually all difficulties do rest; because (oft times) the companies are given to young gentlemen which want experience. He must be strict in seeing the souldiers do their service with all fitting punctualitie, and to have a care of their horses and arms. [b] He alwayes marcheth in the reare of the companie, causing the souldiers to follow the Captain and Standard (or Cornet) in good order, well closed together, and to suffer none to depart from the troop. Upon occasion of fight he is still to be on the reare with his sword drawn, encouraging the souldiers, and killing any that shall offer to flie or disband: but in case of

[a] So much his name implieth: for the French word *Lieutenant* signifieth one which supplieth the place of another.

[b] The Lieutenant (with antiquity) was called *Tergidux*, that is, *Reare-commanders*; and therefore the reare is fitly assigned him as his proper place.

of the Captains abſence, he ſhall take the Captains place, appointing an officer to be in the reare. In the ordinarie marching of the companie, or paſſing by ſome place, or going to the allarm-place, or to the parado, the Lieutenant muſt not take the Captains place, but march in the reare, becauſe the lances and cuiraſſiers have their Cornets to leade them at the head of the companie. Among the harquebuſiers the Lieutenant was wont to take the Captains place, (according to *Melzo* and *Baſta*) becauſe then they had no [c] Cornets; but theſe laſt warres having given them Cornets, the rule holdeth for them as for the lances and cuiraſſiers.

[d] He muſt of neceſſitie be able to write and reade, becauſe he keepeth the liſt of the names and ſurnames of the ſouldiers of the companie; and by reaſon of orders or letters ſent to him from his ſuperiours, which he muſt not ſhew to others. He muſt know the ſufficiencie of every ſouldier, and upon occaſion make uſe of them accordingly.

The companie going to the guard in any place, and approaching neare it, the Lieutenant goeth before to take notice of the Corps-du-guard, and ſpeaking with the Lieutenant of the companie which is to change, informeth himſelf by him of the place, of the ſentinells, for day and night, what wayes he muſt ſcoure, and of all other things requiſite. He muſt himſelf go and place the ſentinells, viſiting them often, and uſing all diligence, keeping himſelf alwayes armed, (at leaſt with the breaſt and cask) and his horſe bridled, when he hath the guard.

The companie being lodged in ſome village, he muſt cauſe the billets to be ſigned by the Quartermaſter of his companie, to be diſtributed to the ſouldiers before the Cornets lodging, where the Alto is made to attend the ſaid billets; that ſo (in caſe of an allarm) the ſouldiers may know where to aſſemble together at their Cornet.

If they ſtay longer then a day in one place, the Lieutenant is to viſit the houſes, to ſee good rule kept by the ſouldiers; and being to march away, to command them carefully to put out their fires. Going to be lodged in a town or fort, there to keep their garriſon, the Lieutenant muſt accommodate their lodgings according to their degrees and deſerts. And whereſoever they lodge longer then a day, he muſt write

[c] As the *Velites* among the Romanes, *qui nec ſigna propria habuere, nec duces*; Lipſ. ad Polyb. lib. 2.

[d] The Romanes required it in their private ſouldiers, and to caſt account alſo. *In quibuſdam notarum peritia, calculandi computandique uſus exigitur*; Veg. lib. 2. cap. 19.

the names of the souldiers on the said billets, and keep a register of them; that so upon any complaint of their hostes, it may be easily remedied, by the ready finding and punishing of the delinquents.

When the companie is to march, and the trumpets sound to horse, [c] he must be first ready and mounted, having care that all the souldiers immediatly do the same. And if he finde any lingering, either of lazinesse, or with a purpose to stay behinde to pillage the houses, he must chastise them with all severitie, for example to others. He must have knowledge of the countrey and wayes, being often sent upon exploits where the guides are not alwayes readie. If the company be charged by the enemy, the Lieutenant, with some of the best mounted souldiers, is to remain behinde.

[c] The good example of a Leader hath ever been observed to be of marvellous efficacie, according to that of the Poet, ---*Componitur orbis Regis ad exemplum, &c.*
Ipse manu sua pila gereus, præcedit anheli Militis ora pedes: monstrat tolerare labores, Non jubet; Lucan. 9. de Catone.

CHAP. VIII.

Of the Cornet.

THe Cornet of horse must be couragious. In absence of the Captain and Lieutenant he commandeth the companie. His place of march is in the front, before the first rank, yet behinde the Captain. In fight, the Cornet of lances used to march even with the Captain, upon his left hand; and charging with him, strove to break the standard upon his enemy; which being so broken and falling to the ground, [a] he was not to regard to get it up again (especially not to alight for it.) If he were to charge a flying enemy (whether horse or foot) he was also to assay to break his standard.

The Cornet of cuirassiers in march hath his place at the head of the company, and also presenteth himself in the allarm-place; but in fight he is to be in the middle of the troop, leaving $\frac{2}{3}$ parts of the souldiers behinde him: [b] those before him must be of the best armed, and most couragious. He must also keep a list of the companie, to send so many to the guard as the Captain or Lieutenant shall appoint. Once

[a] This is contrary to the use of Infanterie, among which the preserving of the colours hath ever been prized above life: as appeared (among others) by one *Jaques Martens*, who finding himself forsaken by most of the souldiers, fought so long as he could; then wound himself in his colours and died; *Meteren. lib. 4.* But if the enemy should get the cornet unbroken, then it were a great disgrace; *Basta lib. 4.*

[b] *Optimus cujusq; decuriæ præponi, & ductor cæterorum omnium esse debet*; Ælian. cap. 5. *Curandum, ut etiam jugum secundum militæ constet idoneo*; Ib. cap. 13 The reason is, because the first rank being the edge, it must be made good by the second and the rest, if occasion be.

a day, at the Lord Generalls first passing by the troop, he is to do obeysance, by inclining the cornet towards the ground.

CHAP. IX.

Of the particular Quartermasters.

THe [a] particular Quartermasters should be men so qualified, as reasonably they might pretend the Cornet, and (in absence of the Cornet) might command the companie. When all the companies are lodged together, they accompanie the Quartermaster Generall in making the quarters: but being to be lodged in severall places (as often it happeneth) some accompanie the Lieutenant Generall, others the Commissary Generall. Where a Captain commandeth the quarter, the particular Quartermaster of that respective company maketh the quarter. There is much fidelitie required in them, in consideration of distributing the word, and the billets. They use also to distribute the souldiers pay, in the King of Spains warres; but on the States side the clerks of the companie onely meddle with the souldiers pay, and account to their Captain; having a cuirassiers pay, and being exempted from bearing arms, or doing the duties of a souldier.

In going with the Quartermaster Generall to make the lodgings, the Quartermaster must be very diligent, taking with him one or two souldiers (such as the Lieutenant shall appoint him) which shall return to their companie, and conduct them to their quarter.

[a] The particular Quartermasters, the Romanes called *Metatores*; Veg. lib. 2. cap. 7. Also *Mensores, qui in castris ad podismum dimetiuntur loca, in quibus milites tentoria figant, vel hospitia in civitatibus præbant*, Ibid. *Metatores sive mensuratores præmittes, qui castrorum ambitum, in quo castra ponentur, dimetiantur; & certam quandam mensuram cum proportione justa unicuique turmæ tribuant*; Leo Tact. cap. 9. 7.

CHAP. X.

Of the Corporalls.

CORporalls are very uſefull in a troop of horſe. They muſt aſſiſt the Lieutenant in placing the ſentinells, when the ſouldiers of their particular ſquadron are to perform that ſervice.

The harquebuſiers are uſually ſent to diſcover or ſcoure the high-wayes, and to be forerunners or ſcouts, under the charge of one of their Corporalls; [a] for which reſpects he muſt be a man of experience. Some paſſage or place of importance being to be guarded, a Corporall is ſent thither with his ſquadron. He muſt be able to write and reade, keeping a liſt of his ſquadron. The Captain alloweth him half a place of forrage, and a ſhare of 10 *per cent.*

[a] Miſtakes in ſuch as are ſent out to diſcover, do often bring much trouble upon the army, and ſhame upon themſelves. A memorable example hereof is recorded by *Phil. de Comines*, of the *Burgundians*, who taking a field of great thiſtles to be a groſſe of their enemies lanciers, reported it ſo to their Chiefs, and cauſed a great hurly burly in the whole army; *Lib. 1. cap. 11.*

CHAP. XI.

Of the Trumpeters.

IT is not enough that a Trumpeter know how (exactly) to ſound all the ſeverall ſounds of the trumpet, but he muſt alſo be diſcreet and judicious; not onely to be fit to deliver embaſſies and meſſages as they ought, but (at his return) to [a] report what he hath obſerved concerning the enemies works and guards, and what he hath further gathered and ſpied. To do this, he muſt be wittie and ſubtile, knowing how to invent and affirm things which are not, artificially concealing whatſoever paſſeth among thoſe of his own ſide. He muſt ſound the [b] *boutezſelle* preciſely at the houre appointed him; and when the Cornet giveth him the liſt of the guards, he muſt ſignifie it unto them. One Trumpeter muſt alwayes lodge with the Cornet, to whom the Captain is to give means for his entertainment. He muſt alwayes have his trumpet about him, to have it ready at a ſudden allarm.

a *Ne manco ſi laſci troppo uſare la frequentia di venire trombetti & tamburri: perche in quel'eſſercito tall'hora ſon huomini molto aſtuti & pratichi; da poterti nocere aſſai*; G. Cataneo. di fortif. & cap. 4.

[b] That is, *ſet on the ſaddle*; being the firſt ſound when the horſe are to march: the next is a *chevall*, that is, *mount on horſeback*; the third and laſt is a *ſtandart*, that is, *repaire to your Cornet.* See chap. 32.

CHAP. XII.

Of the Auditor.

ON the Spaniſh ſide in the Low-countreys, the Cavallrie have an Auditor by themſelves, who muſt be a man of great integritie, well ſeen in the laws, and of great practice. In the abſence of the Auditor Generall, he ſupplieth his place. He heareth and judgeth the cauſes of the Cavallrie, and maketh report of all that paſſeth to the Generall, or the Lieutenant Generall in his abſence; without whoſe order he cannot execute any of his ſentences. The Cavallrie lying in garriſon, he condemneth not to death, without reporting firſt to the Lord Generall and Auditor Generall. He is to keep neare the perſon of the Generall or Lieutenant Generall, who are to ſee him duely reſpected. He is to take notice of the prices of victuall which are brought to the quarter of horſe, that they be ſold at a reaſonable rate; and to ſee that the victuallers ſuffer no extortion by the Provoſt Marſhall or his officers.

But in the States army, the horſe and foot have but one Auditor or Fiſcall Generall; who paſſeth no ſentence himſelf, but that is done by the [a] councel of warre, wherein every Captain hath a voice.

[a] The councel of warre among the Romanes, conſiſted of their *Legates*, *Queſtor*, *Tribunes*, and the *Centurions*: *Convocato concilio, & omniũm ordinum adhibitis centurionibus*; Cæſar Com. lib. 1. cap. 16.

CHAP. XIII.

Of the Provoſt Marſhall.

OF all things in the charge of the Provoſt Marſhall, his principall care muſt be about the victualls. He muſt be an honeſt man, and content with his fees. He is to look to the weights and meaſures, and to guard the victuallers (or ſutlers) from inſolencies. Himſelf or ſome of his men muſt alwayes be in the market-place, or where the victualls are ſold; and he is to inform himſelf where and at what price the ſutlers buy

buy their victuall, that the Commissarie and Auditor may tax them accordingly. He must cause the orders to be strictly observed which shall be published in the horse-quarters: and those quarters must he purge of rogues and theeves. He must alwayes carry his staffe or truncheon in his hand, (the badge of his office) and having the same,[a] it is death for any souldier any way to lay hands on him. If he be to take a prisoner, he must not enter the quarter without leave of the Chief, but the Chief is to cause the delinquent to be delivered to him. But if the offence be hainous, so as the delinquent is like to run away for it, he may (of his own authoritie) enter any quarter; but not carry the prisoner away without license of the Chief of that quarter. In marching, he is to cleare the by-wayes of stragling souldiers, to prevent them of pillaging.

Some make it part of his charge to provide guides, and to have regard to the baggage, both for the placing of it in the quarter, as also for the safetie of it; to that end sending one of his men before, with the Quartermaster Generall, by whom the baggage may be conducted to the place assigned. But this more properly belongeth to the office and charge of the waggon-master.

[a] See the States edict, *Art.* 78.

CHAP. XIIII.

Of souldiers in generall.

Of the corruption of the Cavallrie.

SOuldiers take their name from the Dutch word **Soldye**, which signifieth *pay* or *stipend*; profit being one of the ends why men undertake the military profession, and honour not the onely [a] (though the chiefest) of their aimes. And therefore they which were of opinion, that the way to reform the Militia of Flanders, was to redouble the labours of the souldiers and shorten their pay, were much mistaken. And it will rather be found, that the scanting of the souldiers profits

[a] *Monsieur de la Noüe* his souldiers, in service of the States, so regarded their reputation, as (after some want of pay) news being brought that it was come, & they being to receive it, they made answer, it was not then a time to take money, but to attend the exploits which they had in hand; *Meter.* lib. 9.

fits and increasing their toile, procured the corruption of their Cavallrie. The honest profit of a souldier may be twofold. 1. Ordinarie, which is set pay. 2. Extraordinarie, which are rewards for speciall meriting services; and these are joyned with honour.

Among the Romanes,[b] the Legionary souldiers had allowance of pay, corn, and apparrell, by a decree of the Senate 349 yeares after the building of the city; having till that time served without pay, but not without many profits, and having all necessaries provided them of the publique. A horse-mans pay was then a *drachma* or *denarius* a day (of our money about [d]7½) In *Cæsars* time it was doubled; (as [c] *Suetonius* testifieth) and *Augustus* augmented it to 3. *denarii* a day. They had their [d] apparrell allowed them of the publique, and corn; namely wheat for themselves and attendants, and barley and oats for their horses, [e] being two *medimni* of wheat, and seven of barley and oats a moneth (the *medimnus* being about a bushell and a half of our measure) They had also their shares of booties, which were very large and ample. Besides, for extraordinarie rewards, they had oftentimes [f] assignements of land, of inheritance, and houses also, sufficient to maintain them without using any trades. Moreover, they had rewards in money. At the triumph of [g] *Pompey* out of *Asia*, every private souldier had 1500 *drachmas*, (of our money 46 pounds 3 shillings 9 pence) and the officers in proportion. And shortly after, at the triumph [h] of *Cæsar*, every souldier had 5000 *drachmas*, (which is 156 pounds 5 shillings) &c. Furthermore, [i] they had many kindes of honourable rewards for signall acts, and those bestowed in great pomp at publique assemblies of all the commanders, by the Imperator (or Generall) himself, and a record kept of those services. These rewards were of many kindes; as severall sorts of arms, horses, rich trappings, jewels, golden bracelets; &c. Besides, their severall sorts of crowns, as their [k] *Corona civica*, *obsidionalis*, *muralis*, *castrensis*, *vallaris*, *navalis*; *&c.* which crownes were put upon their heads in great state and solemnitie by the Generall. These they wore upon all publique occasions; as at playes, in triumphs, in judgment, &c. [l] for their militarie profession made them the more capable (afterwards) of offices

[b] *Anno urbis conditæ* 349. *decrevit Senatus ut stipendium miles de publico acciperet, cùm ante id tempus de suo quisque functus eo munere esset. Livius. lib. 4.*

[c] *Julio, cap. 26.*

[d] *Imperatoris miles, qui veste & annonâ publicâ pascitur. Veget. lib. 2. cap. 19.*

[e] *Polyb. lib. 6.*

[f] *Livius, lib. 31.*

[g] *Appianus. Mithrid.*

[h] *Ibid. de Bel. civ. lib. 2.*

[i] *Lipsius de Milit. Rom. lib. 5. ex Polyb.*

[k] For the several kinds of these Crowns (both for matter and form) see them represented in figure by *Stewechius* upon *Vegetius*. For what merits they were bestowed *Lipsius* setteth down, *lib. 5. de milit. Rom.*

[l] *Urbanum verò magistratum non antè capere cuiquam fas, quàm decem stipendia militiæ adimplerit. Polyb.*

in the administration of the Common-wealth.

If but such profits and encouragements were given to souldiers in these dayes, it were easie to keep them in good order and discipline. But what is [m] seven *Phillips dallers* (35 shillings english) a moneth for a horse-man, to maintain himself, his boy, and two horses, and that but ill paid? whence shall he have meanes to provide himself apparrell? and if his horse fail, how shall he be able to buy another? And whereas a horse-man at the time when this pay was first ordered, could put himself in [n] sufficient equipage for 20 or 25 *Phillips dallers* (which is 5 pounds, or 6 pounds 5 shillings) now the price of all things is so raised, as he shall hardly accomplish it with 60, which is 15 pounds starling. As for extraordinarie rewards they are very rare, offices usually being bestowed for favour, if not for money. So that good spirits and honest men (seeing their way of [o] advancement cut off, and considering that without pillaging and robbing they cannot live) give over the service. They which remain, infringing all discipline (many of them) [p] fall to extortion and stealing: and if an officer shall punish them for it, he giveth occasion of mutinies.

[m] A horsemans pay in the king of Spains armie.

[n] The Romans (out of the publique treasurie) allowed to every horseman *dena millia æris* (about 25 pounds sterling) to buy his horse: and *bina millia* (five pounds) to keep him, *Livius, lib.* 1.

[o] Thus *Melz*[o] and *Basta* complained, being both Lieutenant Generals in the king of Spains warres, in the Lowcountries.

[p] *Quibus ob egestatem & flagitia, maxima peccandi necessitudo est.* Tacit. 3. Annal.

CHAP. XV.

How to reform the Cavallrie.

AS every Common-wealth is supported by reward and punishment, so to reform the Cavalrie (where there is need of reformation) there must be good laws, and good pay: for, [a] to suffer a souldier to fall into want by not giving him competent maintenance, maketh him forget obedience and discipline. It were therefore better to diminish their [b] number then their profits: That done, they may easily be brought to a strict observation of discipline and obedience. The laws and articles which ought to be propounded unto them, should comprise all that is to be observed in militarie discipline: for brevitie sake (presupposing all good orders about the

[a] *Disciplinam non potest servare jejunus exercitus.* Cassiod.

[b] La discipline manquante, plus y a d' hommes, plus y a de desordre et confusion. De la Noüe. disc. milit. & polit. 13.

the ſervice of God, the ſevere chaſtiſing of blaſphemers, the ſtrict forbiding of gaming(as the occaſion of waſte of money,and begetting quarrels) and ſuch like morall inſtitutions. It ſhall here ſuffice to touch upon ſome few of the moſt neceſſarie for the Cavallrie.

1 [c] That no Captain receive any ſouldiers of another companie,or make any officers, without approbation of the Generall; to the end he may take notice of the qualitie of the perſon. And that ſuch ſouldiers as are diſabled to undergo the labour of the warre,through age, be removed to ſome caſtle &c. and be provided of ſome competencie, out of dead payes, or otherwiſe.

2 That,to avoid the [d] trouble of much baggage,which much ſlackeneth the motion of the Cavallrie,no man carry a [e] woman into the field. That no ſouldier have above one horſe of ſervice for his baggage, unleſſe ſome perſon of qualitie, with whom the Commiſſarie Generall may diſpenſe. And that no officer of a companie have a waggon, but onely the Captain, and he to have onely one.

3 That rewards and honourable recompenſes be eſtabliſhed for ſouldiers of ſpeciall deſert, and puniſhments for ſluggards:in particular,about attending the Cornet and obedience to the ſound of the trumpet. [f] And that ſuch as forſake the ſtandard(orcornet)whileſt it is advanced,be puniſhed with death. That in fight, when the trumpet ſoundeth a retreat, [g] whoſoever preſently retireth not,be puniſhed with ſeveritie. And that the Captain (as oft as the Cornet entereth the Corps-du-guard) himſelf enter with it,all excuſes ſet aſide.

4 [h] That the ſouldiers be kept from ſtragling here and there, and have the companies readie upon all occaſions: the officers are bound not to abſent themſelves from their companies without leave of their ſuperiours. [i] And if any ſouldier depart without licenſe, he is to be puniſhed with death.

5 That good order be obſerved about diſtribution of bootie whereof ſhall be treated in the chapter following.

6 [k] That mutinies be prevented:and whoſoever is found to have a hand in any, is to be proclaimed infamous, and perpetually baniſhed.

[c] The States edict intituled **Crychs-recht** *&c.* in the 17. article. **Alle Capiteinen** &c. puniſheth every Captain with death that ſhall receive any ſouldier of another company without lawfull conſent of his former Captain.

[d] The baggage, the Romanes called *impedimenta*; becauſe of the hinderance which it bringeth to the armie marching.

[e] Among the militarie inſtitutions of the Emperour Frederick the firſt (*cap.* 1152) recorded by *Guntherus*, this is one;
Non erit in noſtris nobiſcum fœmina caſtris. &c.

[f] *Cyri miles hoſti imminens repreſſit enſem,ſinul receptui canere audierat.* Plutarch. Lac.
Inutilis miles,qui ſignum receptui datum negligit. Seneca de ira. cap.9.

[g] **Die marcherende** &c. **lyn baendel oft Cornette ſal verlaeten, ſal (ſonder alle genade) mitter doot geſtraft worden.** *Ibid. artic.* 24.

[h] So ſaith the ſaid edict. *totidem verbis. artic.* 38. And that on pain of death.

[i] To this agreeth the edict; whether it be under pretence of forraging,or any other colour whatſoever. *Artic.* 22.

[k] All Mutiners, or acceſſaries thereunto,all cauſers of unlawfull aſſemblies,or ſuch as are preſent at any ſuch, or that ſhall utter words tending to mutinie &c. the ſaid edict commandeth to be puniſhed with death. *Art.* 6. 7. 10. 11. &c.

7 To the end that these (and what other orders may be thought fitting) be duly observed, the authoritie of the Captain and other officers must be established and confirmed, as also that of the Provost Marshall, according to those rules before mentioned in the office of the Provost Marshall.

CHAP. XVI.

Of distributing bootie.

[a] The Romanes had excellent laws for distributing of bootie. It was all brought to the Questor, and by him sold. The *Tribunus* divided it equally among the souldiers. At the taking of any town by assault, none left their stations but such as were appointed to pillage, because they were sure of their just share *Spe enim lucri inter omnes certâ, sive maneant, sive prædas agant, nemo locum ordinémque deserit.* Polyb. lib. 10. The States, in their edict for Martiall law, have established many excellent laws about the taking, registring, selling and distributing of bootie as may be seen. **Crychs-recht** Artic. 41. 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64. Also about taking and ransoming of prisoners. *ibid.*

ALl [a] bootie (whether it be given by occasion of defeating the enemy, or going out upon parties, &c.) is free to them that take it, whether they be prisoners, or any thing else, the Lord Generall being in the field. But otherwise, it is to be shared among them that were employed in the action.

One part is for the Infanterie, and two for the Cavallrie: and it is death to him that shall let go any prisoner, or horse, or other bootie, or shall use any fraud whatsoever: and they that shall not discover it (knowing of any such deceit) shall loose their shares. The Captains, being present at the taking of bootie, use to have five shares, and two for two pages. The Lieutenants three. and the Cornets two, and either of them one for a page. But of later times the Captains take ten parts, the Lieutenants six, the Cornets foure, according to the places which they have in forage.

The bootie being reparted, every company giveth 10 *per centum* to their Captain of what is gotten, though he were not present: to the chief of the troop (though but a private souldier) two parts, and so to the guides.

All the bootie being brought together, they choose two of the discreetest souldiers to cause the bootie to be sold: these keep accompt of the money taken for it, certifying the Chief thereof, who ordereth to every man his due proportion. The trumpets must have leave of the chief Commander of the place to sell the said bootie, and the buyer is to

to give one of every twenty to the trumpeter, for his pains in the sale; which money is to be divided among the trumpeters which were employed in the taking of that bootie, they having no other share.

If one or more horses were hurt or killed in the combat, or any souldiers chanced to be hurt in the said action, those horses must be made good, and the souldiers are to be recompensed, before the bootie be divided, at the discretion of the Chief.

If any souldiers horse fall lame, after the troop be marched a good distance from the quarter, so as he be forced to return back, yet shall that souldier have his share of the bootie, as if he had been present at the taking thereof.

Moreover, concerning the taking of prisoners, because other authors are scant in this particular, it will not be amisse (for the better satisfaction of such as are not acquainted with that language) to adde something out of the States edict, as followeth.

Every souldier (of what condition soever he be) shall forthwith, and before evening, bring all such of the enemy as are taken prisoners before him, which commandeth in the quarter; upon pain of loosing his prisoner, and being punished with death. Artic. 59.

And if any should take some eminent officer, or commander of the enemy prisoner, or other person of qualitie; they shall be bound to present the same (or cause him to be presented & delivered) immediatly to the Lords the States generall, or the Councel of state, receiving for them (as also for other prisoners which the said States shall take to themselves) some reasonable recompence, according to the qualitie or abilitie of the said prisoners; yet not exceeding the summe of 500 pounds, whereby the said prisoner shall remain at the disposing of the said States: and they which took him, ought to have no further pretence to him. 60.

It shall not be lawfull for any man to cause a prisoner to be killed, or set at ransom: nor (after ransom be paid) to suffer him to depart, without leave of the Generall, or of him that commandeth in the quarter, on pain of being disarmed, and banished out of the provinces. 61.

And if any prisoner be found to walk about the lea- 62.

guer or place of garrison, without leave of the Generall or Commander in that quarter or garrison; the partie which had taken him shall forfeit his said prisoner, to the profit of him who first shall apprehend the said prisoner.

All lawfull booties are to be certified by the takers thereof, to the Commander of the quarter within three houres after their arrivall; and are to be registred, and sold in the open market &c. upon pains of forfeiture, and of corporall punishment, &c.

CHAP. XVII.

Of the souldiers pay.

THe means to have these and other good orders duly observed, is (as is above said) by giving to the souldiers their pay in competent measure and due time. The proportion which was observed on the king of Spains side, since the end of the late truce with the States of the united provinces, is as followeth.

On the Spanish side they were wont to allow no Cornet to the Harquebusiers (as is elsewhere shewed) and therefore no pay is here set down for him; but that course is since altered, and his pay is only $\frac{1}{14}$ part inferiour to the pay of a Cornet of Cuirassiers.

The Generall of horse his pay or entertainment, is 500 crownes a moneth, besides $86\frac{1}{2}$ for his companie.

The Lieutenant Generall 200 and $86\frac{1}{2}$ for his companie.

The Commissarie Generall 80. and the pay of a Captain of Harquebusiers, when he hath a companie.

The Captains of lances and Cuirassiers 80. and $6\frac{1}{2}$ for their page.

The Lieutenant of lances and Cuirassiers 25. and $6\frac{1}{2}$ for a page.

The Cornets 15. and $6\frac{1}{2}$ for a page.

The souldiers of lances and Cuirassiers have $6\frac{1}{2}$ crownes a moneth.

The Captains of Harquebusiers have 70 crownes a moneth, and 6 for a page.

The Lieutenant 25 and 6 for a page.

The souldiers have six crownes a moneth.

Besides these stipends, there is given to every companie 10 *per centum*, (without the advantages and entertainments) which

which the Captain diſtributeth among the beſt deſerving ſouldiers.

The Captains or other officers which are reformed (that is, diſmiſſed from their ſervice, for their age or otherwiſe) have their wonted pay continued.

The Quartermaſter Generall hath 25 crowns a moneth, and each of his aſſiſtants 15.

The chief Chaplain hath 30.

The Auditor 30, and 18 for his three officers.

The Provoſt Marſhall hath 25, and for every of his men (which muſt not exceed 12) he hath 5 crowns.

The chief Chirurgeon hath 25.

In winter when the Cavallrie is in garriſon, the ſouldiers are paid by the day, for the better keeping of their horſes.

To the Generall 40 places are allowed as Generall, and 10 as Captain.

To the Lieutenant Generall 20, and 10 as Captain.

To the Commiſſarie Generall 10, and 10 as Captain.

To every Captain 10.

To the Lieutenant 6.

To the Cornet 4.

To the reformed officers $1\frac{1}{2}$.

To the Auditor 6.

To the Quartermaſter Generall 4.

To each of his aſſiſtants 2.

To the Provoſt Marſhall 2, and 1 to each of his men.

To the chief Chaplain 5.

Every place is worth 13 ſtuyvers (about 16 pence Engliſh) of theſe 13 ſtuyvers, 10 are paid for forrage, and 3 for ſervice. Half of the ſaid 13 ſtuyvers is paid to the ſouldiers in money, the other half in 16 pound of hay, [a] three ſmall meaſures of oats, and two bundles of ſtraw, which are ſufficient to keep a horſe for a day.

[a] *Picotins.*

At the end of the accompts, every ſouldier is abated half a reall (3 pence) upon every place.

The ſeverall payes given by the States of the united Provinces at this day, being reduced to Engliſh money, are much about this proportion following.

To the Generall of horſe 4[l] *per diem.*

To the Lieutenant Generall 2[l].

To

To the [b] Sergeant Major 30[s].
To the Quartermaster Generall 6[s] 8[d].
To the Provost 5[s].
To the Carriage-master 3[s] 4[d].
To the Preacher 4[s].
To the chief Chirurgeon 4[s].
To the Captains 8[s].
To the Lieutenant 5[s].
To the Cornets 4[s].
To the Corporalls 2[s] 6[d].
To the Trumpets 2[s] 6[d].
To the Quartermasters 2[s] 6[d].
To the Chirurgeons 2[s] 6[d].
To the souldiers Cuirassiers 2[s].
To the Harquebusiers 1[s] 6[d].

[b] Or Commissarie Generall.

Note, that the Captain of horse mustereth 6 horse, the Lieutenant 4, the Cornet 3, for which they receive allowance extraordinarie.

CHAP. XVIII.

Of supplying the Cavallrie with good horses.

FOr the reforming of the Cavallrie, there is moreover required a singular care, that the companies be supplied with good horses: wherefore it will be necessarie, that when the Cavallrie is retired from the field, the Captains make sale of such horses as be unfit for service, and buy better. When the companies be entered into garrison, the souldiers which are on foot must presently be remounted; that so, in the time of winter, they may at leisure fit their horses for service: for being only remounted at the time of their going into the field, the [a] horses are not fitted for service, and being yong and not used to the bridle, by any little toile they become unprofitable: besides, when a man is put (on the suddain) to buy such as he findeth, they prove not onely the worser, but the dearer. Moreover, those souldiers which want horses are of no service; and these are they (usually) which straggle disbanded, and do most mischief about the quarters. And because oftentimes there is not money assigned apart to remount the souldiers, it were good that among the companies there were a brother-hood or fellowship erected, which

[a] *Equos assiduo labore convenit edomari.* Veg. lib. 2. cap. 14.

(which the Spaniſh call *Platta*) which conſiſteth in making a caſh, wherein the money which is gathered to that end, is kept; as followeth. Firſt, the ſouldiers of every companie chooſe foure of their moſt judicious fellows, with conſent of the Captain. Theſe, with the farrier of the companie, muſt view all the horſes of their companie, priſing every one according to his value, and concealing it from the ſouldiers, to avoid diſputes: and of this priſing they muſt keep a record, that ſo, if any horſe happen to die, it may be known what is to be allowed; provided alwayes, that they go no higher then 50 crowns. To raiſe this caſh, the Captain muſt give order, that a crown be defalked out of every ſouldiers firſt pay, foure realls out of a third of pay, and eight out of the contributions of a moneth: or elſe this proportion to be for the firſt beginning, and afterwards the moytie; or more or leſſe as need ſhall require.

Every horſe dying in ſervice, or by miſchance, without the ſouldiers fault, ſhall be made good to the ſouldier that loſt him.

If a ſouldiers horſe be killed, or otherwiſe die whileſt he is abroad (with the Captains or Officers leave) about his private buſines, he ſhall not be allowed for the ſame.

If a ſouldier by negligence or malice hurt his horſe, or uſe him ſo ill that he die; he ſhall not onely beare the loſſe of him, but be chaſtiſed by his ſuperiours, and chaſed from the companie.

The Captains muſt take care that the ſaid deputed ſouldiers and the farrier viſit all the horſes of the companie once every week: and finding any not fit for ſervice, to ſell them, and buy others.

The ſaid deputies muſt admoniſh the ſouldiers to give their horſes good uſe, as is fitting, giving them oats ordinarily; and againſt ſuch as they finde to do otherwiſe, to proceed as aboveſaid.

Theſe courſes will be found very available to preſerve the horſe; but when the companies are in the field, by occaſion of combats, ſometime twentie, or twentie five, or more horſes being loſt in a day out of one entire companie; in ſuch caſes the ſaid caſh is not of ſufficiencie to ſupplie them, but the Prince is to furniſh them.

CHAP. XIX.

Of the proportion of Cavallrie with the Infanterie.

IN every well ordered armie, it is fit that there be such a number of Cavallrie as may be proportionable to the place where the warre is to be, and to the number of Infanterie which shall be resolved to be levied.

Touching the diversitie of places and countreys, it shall not be necessarie here to say any thing, considering that we are to direct our course according to the practice of the Low-countreys, which will be found not unfitting to be appropriated to this kingdome. As for the proportion to be observed between the Infanterie and Cavallrie, the Romanes in *Romulus* his time had their legion consisting of 3000 foot and 300 horse; one horse to ten foot.

In the free state the number was farre encreased. [a] *Legio plena habet pedites sex millia centum, equites septingentos viginti sex*; that is, *A full legion hath of foot* 6100, *and of horse* 726. But when their Auxiliaries were added to a legion (which exceeded them in horse) the proportion was altered. [b] *Una legio mixtis auxiliis, hoc est, decem millia peditum, & duo millia equitum.* They were (together) 10000 foot and 2000 horse, [c] which was one horse to five foot. *Melzo*, for the warres in the Low-countreys would have, for 15000 foot, 4000 horse; which proportion was nearely observed in the States army at the famous battel of Newport, which consisted of 12000 foot and 3000 horse.

Touching the severall kindes of Cavallrie, what number of each were most fitting, the said *Melzo* would have his said 4000 horse to be of [d] 100 men in every companie, so to make 40 cõpanies; of these he would have 10 to be lances (as then the manner was) 18 Cuiraſſiers, and 12 Harquebusiers. *Basta* would have the Cavallrie to be divided into foure parts, two whereof should be Cuiraſſiers, one Lances, and one Harquebusiers. For the number of each companie, [e] some would have the Lances to be but 64 in a companie, the Cuiraſſiers 100, Harquebusiers 64, & Dragons 200. [f] Others proportion the Cuiraſſiers to be 78 in a companie, & the Harquebusiers 100 &c.

[a] *Vegetius lib. 2 cap. 6.*

[b] Ibid. *lib. 3. cap. 1.*

[c] Alexander the great invaded *Persia* (the mightiest and largest empire then in the world) with 30000 foot, and 5000 horse: which is one horse to six foot; agreeing with *Ælians* proportion, *Tact. cap. 8.*

[d] The *Græcians* had 64 in a troop. *Omnes turmæ numero sexaginta quatuor statuentur.* Ælian cap. 20. The Romans but 32. *Habet una turma equites 32. qui sub uno vexillo regantur.* Veg. lib. 2. cap. 14.

[e] *Walhausen. fol. 56.*

[f] *D. De solemne.*

CHAP. XX.

Of Souldiers in particular; their *Enrolling, Arming, Exerciſing.*

Of the enrolling of ſouldiers, and their qualities.

IN a ſouldier to be [a] enrolled into the Cavallrie, all things muſt be preſuppoſed which are common to him with the Infanterie; as ſoundneſſe of bodie, vigor of members, fitting age, (as from 20 to 40 yeares) a reſolution to addict himſelf to that profeſſion, and a deſire to learn it; a vertuous emulation of advancement by merit; due obedience to his ſuperiours; a ſtrict obſervation of militarie diſcipline. Above all the feare of God, which will direct him to vertuous actions, and to abhorre vices.

Beſides, in particular, though he need not be ſo ſtrong as the foot, yet he muſt be more active and nimble, and one that loveth (and knoweth what belongeth to) a horſe. And becauſe it is the propertie of horſe-men not to attend the enemies coming, but to go & affront him; he muſt be a man of ſpirit and reſolution. He muſt be carefull and curious to keep his horſe and [b] arms in the beſt manner. Every horſeman muſt weare a skarf of the Princes colour whom he ſerveth, and not put it off, whether he go out of the quarter or not, whether he be alone or in companie, upon great penalties: by which meanes (beſides the ornament) they will forbear many unfitting actions (as being ſubject thereby to be diſtinguiſhed) and upon occaſions of battell they ſhall be ſure by that meanes not to offend each other.

[a] The Romanes allowed none of the 6 *claſſis* (being the inferiour rank of citizens) to be enrolled into their legions: but of ſuch as were *è tribubus honeſtiſſimis.* Their reaſon was this, *Diligenter pro victoria laborant, qui præter libertatem bona defendunt: illi autem quibus nullæ opes ſunt, facilè poterunt exiſtere proditores.* Neither did they preſently enroll their *Tyrones* (or new ſouldiers) *verùm antè exercitio prætentandi, utrùm verè tanto operi apti ſint.* Veg. lib. 1. cap. 8. *Non leve hoc officium &c. Juventus enim cui defenſio provinciarum, cui bellorum committenda fortuna eſt, & genere & moribus debet excellere. Honeſtas enim idoneum militem reddit. Verecundia, dum prohibet fugere, facit eſſe victorem.* Ibid cap. 7.

[b] *Cataphractas & caſſides frequenter tergere curent: quis enim credat militem bellicoſum, cujus arma rubigine fœdantur?* Ibid. lib. 2. cap. 14.

Concerning the election of ſouldiers, *Vegetius* ſheweth at large *lib.* 1. For their countrie, *cap.* 1. Their profeſſion, *cap.* 4. Their ſtature, *cap.* 5. Their countenance and proportion of bodie, *cap.* 6. &c. Alſo *Leo* *cap.* 3. & 7. Their age, *Tact. cap.* 4. 1.

CHAP. XXI.

Of the arming of the Cavallrie, and their kindes.

AS the ends and employments of the Cavallrie are divers and seuerall, so there is a diuersitie necessarily required in their persons, arms, and horses. [a] The Cavallrie are according to their arming, of two sorts; heavie, and light.

[a] The Grecians and Romanes distinguished their horse by heavy and light armed. Cataphracti, *qui non solùm sua corpora, sed etiam equos lorica undique muniunt.* *Partis autem non cataphractæ alii* hastari (*vel* contati) *alii* ferentarii. Ælian. cap. 2.

The heavy armed (the ancient manner of men at arms being long since abolished) are for the most part said to be Lances and Cuirassiers, howsoever authors differ in their opinions about them: for *Basta* rekoneth the Lancier, and *Metzo* both Lance and Cuirassier among the light.

The light armed are of three kindes, Harquebusiers, Carabines, and Dragones; being three distinct and seuerall kindes of arming, howsoever the said authors (and others) take them promiscuously for one and the same.

The arming of the	Cuirassier,	is chiefly	Defensive.
	Harquebusier, Carabine, and Dragon,	is chiefly	Offensive.
	Lancier (where he is used)	is chiefly	Offensive, and Defensive.

CHAP. XXII.

Of the Lancier his arming.

THey which preferred the Lance before any other kinde of [a] Cavallrie, gave this double reason. 1 Because the Lancier requireth more exercise and pains both for himself and his horse: 2. Because he must haue a horse of a higher price then the rest.

[a] This kinde of Cavallrie was borrowed from the Grecians, & Romanes, which were called *Hastati*, being armed with a cuirasse, a head-piece, a lance, and a sword; some of them also bore a small target. *Polyb. lib.* 6. 471.

This kinde of arming was first invented to pierce and divide a grosse body, and therefore requires force and velocitie for the shock. His horse was to be of 15 hand high at the least,

Figur: 1.
Par: 1.
Cap: 22.

leaſt, ſtrong, ſwift, and well managed.

His arms were a cloſe caſque or head-piece, gorget, breaſt, piſtoll proof (as all the cuiraſſe in every piece of it) and calliver proof (by addition of the placcate) the back, pouldrous, vanbraces, 2 gauntlets, taſſets, cuiſſets, culets, or guard-derein; all fitting to his bodie: A good ſword (which was to be very ſtiffe, cutting, and ſharp pointed) with girdle and hangers, ſo faſtened upon his cuiraſſe as he might readily draw it: a buffe coat with long skirts to weare between his armour and his cloathes: his lance, either after the wonted manner, or (as *VValhauſen* hath it) after the manner of a pike, onely ſome what thicker at the but end, the head of it to be either three-edged or otherwiſe like a pike-head, made ſtrong and ſharp, the length to be about [b] 18 foot, it being (otherwiſe) of little effect either againſt Infanterie or Cavallrie: within two foot of the but end to be bored through, and through it a thong of ſtrong leather to be put, to faſten it to the right arm, for the ſurer holding and better managing thereof. On the outſide of his right ſtirrop, to have a ſocket of leather faſtned therunto, to place the but end of his lance therein. His ſaddle to be handſome, made with advantage, fit for the rider, to keep him firm againſt the violence of a ſhock: thereat he ſhould have one, if not two piſtols, of ſufficient bore and length, with keyes and cartouches: alſo he muſt have flask and touch-box, and all appurtenances fitting. All which is apparently demonſtrated in figure 1. *Par.* 1.

[b] Becauſe it hath been uſually objected (to ſuch as ſtand for the continuance of the lance) that it is of no effect againſt foot, becauſe of the length of their pikes.

Walhauſen here would take a way that argument, by having the lance made of a length exceeding the pike: but how any man (ſo laden with arms) ſhould be able (with one hand) to weild a lance of 18 foot long, I leave to the conſideration of the judicious.

CHAP. XXIII.

Of the arming of the Cuiraſſier.

THe Cuiraſſier is to be armed at all points, and accoated with a buffe coat under his arms, like the Launce. [a] His horſe not inferiour in ſtature and ſtrength, though not ſo ſwift. He muſt have two caſes with good firelocks, piſtols hanging at his ſaddle, having the barrell of 18 inches long, and the bore

[a] By the Edict for musters publiſhed by the States, neither cuiraſſier, nor harquebuſier, is allowed to have his horſe under 15 hand high.

of 20 bullets in the pound (or 24 rowling in) a good ſword ſtiffe and ſharp pointed like the Lancier. This ſort of Cavallrie is of late [b] invention: for when the Lanciers proved hard to be gotten; firſt, [c] by reaſon of their horſes, which muſt be very good, and exceeding well exerciſed: ſecondly, by reaſon their pay was abated through ſcarcitie of money: thirdly and principally, becauſe of the ſcarcitie of ſuch as were practiſed and exerciſed to uſe the lance, it being a thing of much labour and induſtry to learn: the Cuiraſſier was invented, onely by diſcharging the lancier of his lance. He is to have a boy and a nagge (as is otherwhere ſaid) to carry his ſpare arms, and oat ſack, and to get him forrage. His ſaddle and bit muſt be ſtrong, and made after the beſt manner. He is alſo to weare a skarf, as hath been ſhewed cap. 20. He is to have his bridle made with a chain, to prevent cutting; and he muſt be very carefull to have all his furniture ſtrong and uſefull.

[b] Namely by the Germanes, il leur faut donner l'honneur d'auoir mis les premiers en vſage les piſtoles. *De la Noüe. Diſcours.* 18.

[c] Another (if not the chief) reaſon, why the Lances were left, is becauſe they are of no effect, or uſe, but in a ſtraight line, and where they may have leiſure and room for their careere: whereas the Cuiraſſier is not ſubject to either of thoſe inconveniences.

CHAP. XXIIII.

Of the arming of the Harquebuſier and Carabine.

THe Harquebuſier was firſt invented in France, at the time of the warres of *Piedmout*; whom *Melzo* and *Baſta* would have either not armed (though they confeſſe themſelves contradicted therein by others) or but ſlightly (onely with a head-piece & breaſt) and thoſe but ſome few of the formoſt. But the printed edict of the States of the united provinces expreſly commandeth, that every Harquebuſier be [a] armed with an open cask, gorget, back and breaſt, of the horſe-mans furniture: and Captain *Bingham*, in his Low-countrie exerciſe, appointeth him a cuiraſſe piſtoll proof. Moreover, by the late orders reſolved on by the councel of warre, the Harquebuſier (beſides a good buffe coat) is to have the back and breaſt of the Cuiraſſiers arming, more then piſtoll proof, the head-piece, &c. For offenſive arms, he muſt have the harquebuſe of two foot and a half long (the bore of 17 bullets in the pound rowling

[a] Which condemneth the late practice of our trained Harquebuſiers to be erroneous; which have wholly left off their arms, and think themſelves ſafe enough in a calfs skin coat.
It was otherwiſe with the Romanes, for which *Vegetius* giveth this reaſon; *Neceſſè enim eſt, ut diminuendi acriorem ſumat audaciam, qui munito capite & pectore non timet vulnus.* lib. 1. cap. 20.

rowling in) hanging on a belt by a ſwivell, a flask and touch-box, and piſtols like the Cuiraſſiers (as ſome writers have it.) His horſe (according to the ſaid edict of the States) ſhould not be under 15 hand high, being ſwift and well managed. The Carabine is to be mounted on a midling gelding, and to have a good buffe coat, a carbine or petronell (the barrell 2½ foot long, the bullet 24 in the pound, rowling in) hanging as the harquebuſe, a ſword, girdle and hangers, flask and touch-box, as the Harquebuſier.

CHAP. XXV.

Of the arming of the Dragoni.

THe[a] Dragoni is of two kindes, Pike, and musket. The pike is to have a thong of leather about the middle of the pike, for the more commodious carrying of it. The musketier is to have a ſtrap or belt faſtned to the ſtock thereof, almoſt from the one end to the other, by which (being on horſe-back) he hangeth it at his back, keeping his burning match and the bridle, in the left hand. His horſe is of the leaſt price, the uſe thereof being but to expedite his march, allighting to do his ſervice.

[a] One *De Revol.* hath (not long ſince) publiſhed a book which he calleth *Milice Royale*, or *Infanterie volante*, wherein he is earneſt to have the Carabines or Harquebuſiers put down, and Dragoniers uſed in their ſtead: their muſkets having the barrell of 2 foot 9 inches long, but wider bore then the musket: their pikes but 13 foot &c. He is very confident in his conceits, for the ordering of them for fight, but ſuch as can judge, hold him frivolous.

CHAP. XXVI.

Of exerciſing the Cavallrie, in *Generall and Particular.*

Of exerciſe in generall, and the neceſſitie of it.

THe Romanes called an army *exercitus*, a word derived *ab exercendo, of exerciſing*, and not without reaſon: for, in every battell, not ſo much the multitude and untutored ſtrength of men, as art and exerciſe, uſe to give victorie: (as[b] *Vegetius* teſtifieth) for which he giveth this reaſon, (among the reſt) that the knowledge

[a] *Exercitus ex re ipſa atque opere exercitii nomen accepit, ut ei nunquam liceret obliviſci quod vocabatur.* Veg. lib 2. cap. 1. Legio *ab* eligendo. *ib.*

[b] *Lib.* 1. *cap.* 1. *Exercitus dicitur, quòd melior fiat exercitando.* Varro.

knowledge of that which belongeth to warre, giveth courage. *Nemo facere metuit* (saith he) *quod se bene didicisse confidit*; *No man feareth to do that which he hath well learned how to do.*

The benefit of this exercise is such, as the same author doubteth not to affirm, that nothing is more firm, nor more happie or commendable, then that common-wealth *in qua abundant militeseruditi, in which skilfull souldiers abound*. To this end antiquitie maintained their *campi doctores, teachers for the field*, by whom the young and new-entertained souldiers were [c] exercised twice every day *ad omne genus armorum, at all kindes of weapons and arms*; and the old practised souldiers *sine intermissione semel in die, once a day without intermission*. To which purpose they had very spacious buildings, within which (in winter, or upon occasion of unseasonable weather) they could exercise both horse and foot. The Græcians were they which gave a pattern to the Romanes in the practice of this art, for so saith [d] *Vegetius*: *Artem bellicam quondam, relictis doctrinis omnibus, Lacedæmonii, post coluere Romani.* Among other examples tending to this purpose (wherein all histories abound) that is worthy of observation, which is testified of the inhabitants of the *Balearie* islands (now called *Majorca* and *Minorca*) where the women would not suffer their children to eat any meat, but that which they could hit at an appointed distance, with a stone cast out of a sling: by which means they grew so expert at it, as that people are said to be the inventers of that weapon, and therein to have excelled all others. Every mean trade requireth exercise for the obtaining of it; how much more the art militarie? which is *rebus omnibus potior, per quam libertas retinetur, & dignitas provinciæ propagatur, & conservatur imperium*: that is, *by which libertie is continued, the dignitie of the province is propagatd, and the empire preserved.* And this is confirmed by *Josephus* (*Exid. lib. 3*) to be true, that not fortune, but the good orders of the Romanes in their *Militia*, made them masters of the world: whose forces (even in times of peace, and (as it were) to keep their hands in ure) were 32000 foot, 2400 horse; but upon occasions they could make 70000 or 80000: and at a view taken of their own forces, and their allies, in *Italy*, there were found 700000 foot, and

70000

[c] *Manè & post meridiem. Nam pro tyronibus habendi sunt, qui pugnare longo tempore desierunt.* Veg. lib. 3. cap. 9. *Neque enim longitudo ætatis, aut annorum numerus artem bellicam eradit, sed continua exercitationis meditatio: post quanta volueris stipendia, inexercitatus miles semper est tyro.* Ibid. lib. 2. cap. 23.

[d] *Lib. 3. cap. 10. Discat miles in otio, quod proficere possit in bello. Animos subitò ad arma non erigunt, nisi qui se ad ipsa idoneos, præmissâ exercitatione, confidunt.* Theod. apud Cassiod. The *Imperatores* themselves (as *Valerius, Pompey, Trajan, &c.*) continually exercised among their souldiers: *Omnia inter infimos militum munia haud gravatè abeundo.* saith *Livie* of *Valerius*. And of *Pompey Plutarch* reporteth thus (in *Pompeio*) *in bello civili jam senem & duo de sexaginta annos natum, peditem atque equitem, se inter suos assidue exercuisse.*

70000 horſe. *Auguſtus* maintained 23 legions, *Tyberius* 25. In *Galbaes* time the State maintained 31 legions: ſo that ordinarily in thoſe and later times, there were (of legionarie and auxiliarie ſouldiers) maintained 372000 foot, and 37200 horſe: whoſe ordinary pay (beſides corn and apparrell) at one *denarius* a day for the foot, and three for the horſe (beſides the increaſe of wages given to the officers) amounteth to five millions, five hundred ſixteen thouſand ſixtie two pounds, and ten ſhillings, by the yeare: which is more (as S^r. H. *Savile* obſerveth) then the great Turk at this day receiveth in two yeares towards all charges. Beſides theſe, they maintained a guard of many thouſands for the Prince, with double pay, and others for other employments; and yet they never mutined for lack of pay. [g] *O viros ſummâ admiratione laudandos* (may be ſaid of them, as *Vegetius* ſaith of the Lacedemonians) *qui eam præcipuè artem ediſcere voluerunt, ſine qua aliæ artes eſſe non poſſunt!* that is, *O men worthie to be praiſed with higheſt admiration, which would principally learn that art,* (ſpeaking of the art militarie) *without which other arts cannot ſubſiſt.* But now, if we ſhall compare our times with theſe, muſt we not be forced to cry out with [h] *Lipſius*, *O pudor, O dedecus?*

The Low-countreys are (without all controverſie) worthily ſtiled the Academie of warre, where the art militarie (if any where) truely flouriſheth; and yet, in compariſon of the Romanes, the ſaid *Lipſius* is conſtrained to ſay (who would not ſpeak the worſt of his own countrey) *Exercitium nobis neglectum, &c. Ubi campi doctores noſtri ſunt? ubi quotidianæ meditationes armorum? &c. With us* (ſaith he) *exerciſe is neglected. Where are our teachers for the field? where are our daily practiſings of arms?* Or whereas otherwiſe [i] no man profeſſeth any art which he hath not learned, ſhall the militarie art be onely that which men ſuppoſe they can leap into, and be expert in, both at an inſtant? *Tympanum ſonuit &c. The drumme beats,* they runne together, and enter their names with the Clerk of the band, ſomething they change in their habit, and their gate, they ſwagger and drink; *ecce jam miles, behold* (ſaith he) *here is a ſouldier alreadie.* Another complaineth after the like manner. [k] See (ſaith he) what our militia and militarie diſcipline is come to, and principally this ſo noble a part of

[g] *Virtus militaris præſtat cæteris omnibus.* Cicero, pro Mar. *Nobilis res atque inprimis utilis, militaris eſt ſcientia. &c.* Leo. Tact. cap. 20.

[h] De militia Rom. lib. 5.

[i] *Omnes artes in meditatione conſiſtunt. Athleta, auriga, venator, propter exiguam mercedem, vel certè plebis favorem, quotidianâ meditatione artes ſuas aut ſervare, aut augere conſueſcunt. Militem (cujus eſt manibus ſervanda reſpublica) ſtudioſiùs oportet ſcientiam dimicandi, uſúmque rei bellicæ lugibus exercitiis cuſtodire. Cui contingit non tantùm gloriosa victoria, ſed etiam amplior præda, quémque ad opes ac dignitates ordo militiæ & imperatoris judicium conſuevit evehere.* Veg. lib. 2. cap. 24.

[k] Voyla que c'eſt de noſtre milice et diſcipline militaire, et principalement de ceſte partie, tant noble; Vn ruſtault chargé d'armes, et monté a cheual, c'eſt aſſez pour la Cavallerie. *Walhauſon. Diſciplina hodie non dicam languet apud nos, ſed obiit: neque mala, ſed nulla eſt.* Lipſ. Politic. lib. 5. cap. 13. *Hodiernam militiam triſti oculo intueor; pudendam lugendámque nobis, hoſti ridendam aut ſpernendam.* Ibid. cap. 8.

it.(speaking of the horse) A clown is laden with arms, and mounted on horse back, that is enough for the Cavallrie.

Now if we should bring our trained bands (especially the horse) to the touchstone, and trie what alloy they be of, I feare we may ask (with *Lipsius*) *hæc ridenda, an miseranda sunt?*

A principall defence and bullwork of the kingdome, consisteth in having the trained bands (horse and foot) well chosen, well armed, and well disciplined. But how this is generally in every part neglected is too shamefully apparant. Whether for want of good laws, or of good men to see them strictly executed, it is not for me to determine. Sure I am, there is great need of reformation. But my zeale transports me beyond my bounds, and I digresse from what I intended; therefore, for this matter, *hic terminus esto.*

CHAP. XXVII.

Of exercise in particular.

Of managing of the horse and arms.

THe Cavallrie being to be exercised, must be instructed how to manage their horse and their arms.

Concerning the horse (presupposing him to be of sufficient stature and strength, nimble of joynts, and sure of foot &c.) he must (of necessitie) be made fit for service, so as you may have him ready at command to pace, trot, gallop, or runne in full careere; also to advance, stop, retire, and turn readily to either hand, and all with alacritie and obedience. Now, to bring him to this readie turning, he is to be ridden the ring, and figure 8, first in a great compasse, and so in a lesse by degrees; first upon his pace, then on the trot, and so to the gallop and careere. These things he may be taught by using the hand, leg and voice. For the hand (observing not to move the arm, but onely the wrist) if you would have him to face to the left, a little motion of the little finger on that rein, and a touch of the left leg) without

out uſing the ſpurre)doth it:if to face (or turn) to the left about, a harder,&c. If you would have him to trot, you are to move both your legges a little forward; for the gallop, to move them more forward; and for the careere to yerk them moſt forward,and to move the bodie a little forward with it. After every motion performed, it were good to keep him a while in that motion, as when you bid him ſtand,to ſtand a while,&c. Alſo it were not amiſſe, after every thing well done, to give him ſome bread or graſſe as a reward. For the voice, you may uſe the vvords, Advance, hold,turn,or the like;but becauſe the voice cannot alwayes be heard,it were good to uſe him chiefly to the motions of the hand and leg. It will alſo be very uſefull to teach him to go ſidewayes: this he may be brought unto by laying his provender ſomewhat farre from him in the manger, and keeping him from turning his head towards it. He muſt alſo be uſed to the ſmell of gunpowder, the ſight of fire and armour,and the hearing of ſhot,drummes and trumpets,&c. but by degrees and vvith diſcretion. When he is at his oats (at a good diſtance from him) a little povvder may be fired, and ſo nearer to him by degrees. So may a piſtoll be fired ſome diſtance off,and ſo nearer: in like manner a drumme or trumpet may be uſed. The groom may ſometime dreſſe him in armour, and he may be uſed (novv and then) to eat his oats from the drumme head. It vvill be very uſefull ſometime to cauſe a musketier to ſtand at a convenient diſtance, and both of you to give fire upon each other, and thereupon to ride up cloſe to him: alſo to ride him againſt a compleat armour,ſo ſet upon a ſtake, that he may overthrovv it, and trample it under his feet: that ſo (and by ſuch other means) your horſe (finding that he receiveth no hurt) may become bold to approach any object. He may alſo be uſed to mountanous and uneven vvayes,and be exerciſed to leap, ſvvimme, and the like. But for further directions for the art of riding and managing the horſe,I referre the reader to [a] them vvhich have vvritten of horſe-manſhip *ex profeſſo*; vvhoſe books are every vvhere obvious.

[a] Beſides many of our owne writers; *Pierre de la Noüe* in his Cavallerie Franchoiſe et Italienne. *alſo* Inſtruction du Roy (de France) en l'exercice de monter a Cheval, par Antoyne de Plurinel. lately publiſhed, and divers others.

CHAP. XXVIII.

Of managing arms, extending to postures and motions.

Of exercising the lance.

HOwvsoever the use of the lance be novv left off in the Lovv-countreys, either for the reasons alledged chap. 23, or by reason of the discommodity of the countrey (for the lance is of no use but in a spacious, hard, and even ground) yet will it not be altogether impertinent to shew the manner of exercising the same, seeing that [a] many have taken pains to revive unto us the knowledge of those arms which sometime were in use among the Græcians, Romanes, and other nations, which have been for many ages totally abolished.

[a] I. Lips. Πολιορκητικῶν. *Item de Milit. Rom.* N. Machiavell. G. du Bellay. O. Bingham *upon Ælian.* Sr. Cl. Edmonds, *on Cæs. Com.* Sr. Hen. Savile. &c.

The manner of carrying the lance, is either advanced, or couched; that is, when it is carried so abased, as the enemie can hardly discover it untill he feel the shock.

The charging of the lance is twofold, either by the right, or left.

The right is, when it is presented or charged along by the right side of the horse.

The left is, when it is born acrosse the neck of the horse, by the left eare.

The first is the manner used by the Turks and Hungarians, and by some preferred before the other. One reason which they give for it, is, because that in charging by the left, the Lancier must incline his bodie to the left, and so sitteth the lesse sure in his saddle.

Basta would have the second way to be best. Howsoever, all agree that a Lancier must ever strive to gain the left side of his enemie, and charge him on the left.

Now there be three wayes of charging;

1 By carrying the lance sloaped upwards.

2 By charging it levell, in a straight line.

3 By charging it sloaping, or inclining downwards.

The first is, if against Cavallrie, to take the sight of the enemie

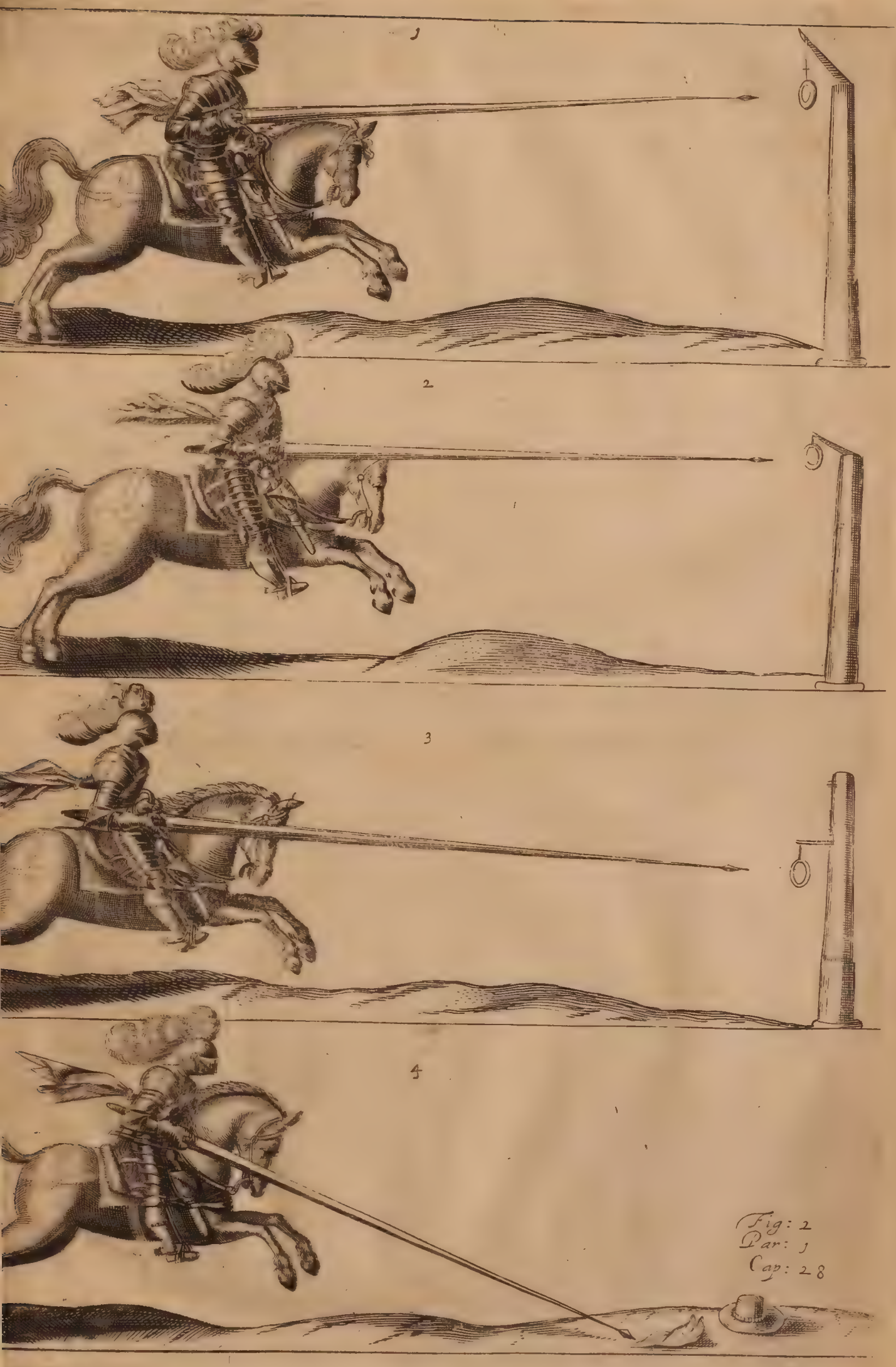


Fig: 2
Par: 1
Cap: 28

1 To Horse

2 Vncapp your Pistolls

3 Dram your Pistoll

4 Order your Pistoll

9 Gage your Flaske

10 Lade your Pistoll

11 Dram your Rammer

12 Lade with Bullet and Ramhome

17 Returne your Pistoll

18 Bend your Cock

19 Guard your Cock

20 Order your Hammer

Sig. 5. Par. Cap. 29.

5. Spann your Pistoll.

6. Prime your Pistoll.

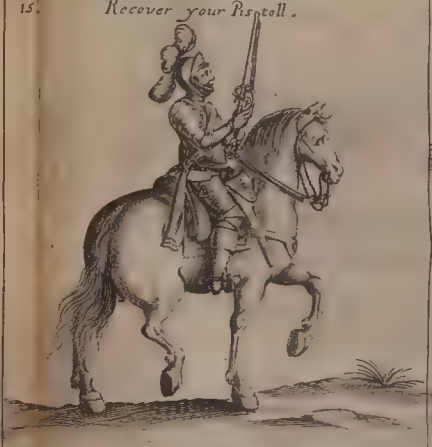
7. Shutt your Pann.

8 Cast about your Pistoll.

13. Returne your Rammer.

14. Pull down your Cock.

15. Recover your Pistoll.



16. Present and giue Fire.

21. Free your Cock

22.

23. The marching Postures of ye Harquebusiers

24.

enemie with the point of the lance; or, if againſt foot, the head or neck of either pike or musketier.

The ſecond is, by charging a horſe-man about the middle, (to bear him out of the ſaddle) or on the breaſt of the foot.

The third ſerveth to pierce the breaſt of the enemies horſe, or a kneeling musketier, or pike charging at the foot againſt horſe.

Theſe three ſeverall wayes muſt be diligently practiſed, and require much dexteritie: to which end a ſtake is to be ſet up, having an arm (as it were) ſtretched out from it, and thereunto a white (either of paper or linen) faſtned, at ſeverall heights, which the Lancier muſt exerciſe himſelf to hit in full careere; alſo to take up a glove (or the like) from the ground with the point of his lance, &c. All which is ſhown *figure* 2. *part* 1. *chap.* 28. In his charging of the enemie, he begins upon his pace or trot, [b] then falls into a gallop, but muſt not begin his careere untill he be within ſome 60. paces of his enemie; preſenting his lance (from the advance) at the half of that diſtance, and charging it for the ſhock as occaſion ſerveth. Againſt an armed Lancier, the beſt way of charging is judged to be, not after the two firſt wayes, but by the third, that is, at the breaſt of the horſe, and that towards the left ſide of him, where his heart and vitals are; and for this, the charging by the right is held beſt.

Having given his charge with the lance, ſo as it becometh unuſefull to him, he muſt betake himſelf to his piſtoll, in the uſe whereof he is to be very skilfull. His laſt refuge is his ſword, which he muſt alſo be well practiſed in. Of both which weapons ſhall be ſpoken in the next chapter.

[b] Monſieur *de la Noüe*, blameth the French for the error in this point. *De 200 pas ils commencent à galloper, et de 100 à courir à toute bride, qui eſt faire erreur, n'eſtant beſoin de prendre tant d'eſpace. Diſcours.* 18.

CHAP. XXIX.

Of exerciſing the Cuiraſſier.

ALthough it be ſuppoſed and expected that no horſe-man will preſume to mount his horſe to repaire to his cornet before his piſtols, harquebuſe, or carabine be ſpanned, primed, and laden: his caſes furniſhed with cartouches and all other equi-

page belonging to himſelf, his horſe, and arms, made fix and in a readines: yet in caſe a Cuiraſſier upon ſervice ſhould (though unlikely) ſpend both his piſtols, and the ſix cartouches wherewith his caſes were filled, ſo that he muſt reſort to his flaſque; and my preſent task being to teach the untutored Cuiraſſier his poſtures; it will not be impertinet here to ſet them down in the largeſt manner.

Now becauſe theſe things are to be performed on horſeback, it will not be unneceſſary (though mounting on horſeback be accounted no poſture, but a preparative to exerciſe or ſervice) firſt to ſhew how he is to mount (which with the reſt of the poſtures is done in *figure* 2. *par.* 1. *chap.* 29.) and for this, the word of command is

1. *To Horſe.*

[a] Both reins hanging in a looſe poſition over the horſe neck, and upon the pummell of the ſaddle, the horſeman is firſt to take the ends of the reins above the button in his right hand, and with the thumbe and two firſt fingers of that hand to draw them to an even length. Then putting the little finger of his left hand betvvixt both reins under the button vvith the other three fingers of the ſame hand on the further rein, and the thumbe on the neare ſide of the button, to graſp both reins, that ſo (before he endeavour to mount) he may have his horſe head in ballance and at command: then graſping the pummell of the ſaddle vvith his left hand, and ſtanding vvith his full body cloſe to the horſe-ſide, and juſt betvvixt the bolſter and cantle of the ſaddle alvvayes on the neare ſide of the horſe) vvith the help of his right hand he ſhall put the left foot into the left ſtirrop, and vvith his right hand taking faſt hold on the higheſt part of the cantle behinde, he ſhall (vvith the help of both hands) gently (yet ſtrongly, and in a right up poſture, without inclining his bodie to either hand) raiſe himſelf untill he may ſtand perpendicular upon his left foot, and then putting over his right legge, place himſelf in the ſaddle.

[a] The horſe-man being to mount, muſt be carefull that his horſe be very well girt.
Such was the admirable induſtrie of the Romanes, as that all their horſe-men were continually practiſed to mount on wooden horſes, and that on either ſide: firſt unarmed, afterwards compleatly armed, alſo with drawn ſwords or lances in their hands, without the help of ſtirrops (which were not known in thoſe times.) *Hoc enim continuâ meditatione faciebant, ſcilicet ut in tumultu prælii ſine morâ aſcenderent, qui tam ſtudioſé exercebantur in pace.* Veg. lib. 1. cap. 18.

2. *Uncap your piſtols.*

With the right hand he is to turn down the caps of the piſtoll-caſes.

3. *Draw*

3. Draw your piſtoll.

He is to draw the piſtoll out of the caſe, with the right hand, (and alwayes the left piſtoll firſt) and to mount the muzzell of it, as in *poſture* 15.

4. Order your piſtoll.

He is to ſink the piſtoll into his bridle-hand, and to remove his right hand towards the muzzell, and then to reſt the but end upon his thigh.

5. Span your piſtoll.

He is to ſink the piſtoll into his bridle-hand, and taking the key (or ſpanner) into his right hand, to put it upon the axletree, and, and to winde about the wheel till it ſtick: and then to return the ſpanner to its place, being uſually faſtned to the ſide of the caſe.

6. Prime.

Holding the piſtoll in the bridle-hand (as before) he is to take his priming box into his right hand, and (preſſing the ſpring with his fore-finger to open the boxe) to put powder into the pan.

7. Shut your pan.

He is to preſſe in the pan-pin with his right thumbe, and ſo to ſhut the panne.

8. Caſt about your piſtoll.

With the bridle-hand he is to caſt about the piſtoll, and to hold it on the left ſide, with the muzzell upwards.

9. Gage your flaſque.

He is to take the flaſque into the right hand, and with his forefinger to pull back the ſpring, and turning the mouth of the flaſque downward, to let go the ſpring.

10. Lade your piſtoll.

Having gaged his flaſque (as in the former poſture) he is to preſſe down the ſpring (which openeth the flaſque, with his forefinger, and ſo to lade his piſtoll

11. *Draw your rammer.*

He is to draw his rammer with the right hand turned, and to hold it with the head downward.

12. *Lade with bullet, and ramme home.*

Holding the rammer-head in his right hand (as before) he is to take the bullet out of his mouth, or out of the bullet bag at the piſtoll caſe, being in fight, with the thumb and forefinger, and to put it into the muzzell of the piſtoll, and the rammer immediately after it, and ſo to ramme home.

13. *Return your rammer.*

He is to draw forth his rammer with the right hand turned, and to return it to its place.

14. *Pull down your cock.*

With the bridle-hand he is to bring the piſtoll towards his right ſide; and placing the but end upon his thigh, to pull down the cock.

15. *Recover your piſtoll.*

He is to take the piſtoll into his right hand, mounting the muzzell.

16. *Preſent, and give fire.*

Having the piſtoll in his right hand (as in *poſture* 15) with his forefinger upon the tricker, he is to incline the muzzell (with a fixed eye) towards his mark; not ſuddainly, but by degrees, (quicker or ſlower according to the ſpace he rideth) and that not directly forward toward the horſe head, but towards the right; turning his right hand ſo as the lock of the piſtoll may be upward: and having gotten his mark, he is to draw the tricker, and give fire.

17. *Return your piſtoll.*

He is to return his piſtoll into the caſe, and then to draw his other piſtoll (as occaſion may ſerve) and to do as before.

Now concerning the ſnap-hane piſtoll, thoſe poſtures wherein

wherein it differeth from the fire-lock piſtoll, are theſe as in figure.)

18. *Bend your cock.*

Holding the piſtoll in the bridle-hand,(as before hath been ſhewed)with the right hand he is to bend the cock.

19. *Guard your cock.*

With the right hand he is to pull down the back-lock, ſo to ſecure the cock from going off.

20. *Order your hammer.*

With the right hand he is to draw down the hammer upon the pan.

21. *Free your cock.*

With the right thumbe he is to thruſt back the back-lock, and ſo to give the cock libertie.

But the more compendious way of lading, for the gaining of time(which in the inſtant of skirmiſh is chiefly to be regarded) is by uſing cartouches. Now, the cartouch is to be made of white paper, cut out of convenient breadth and length, and rowled upon a ſtick,(or the rammer, if it be not too little) fit (according to the bore of the barrell)to contain a due quantitie of powder,& the bullet. The proportion of powder uſually required is half the weight of the bullet;but that is held too much by ſuch as can judge. Having moulded the paper, the one end of it is to be turned in (to keep in the powder) and the due charge of powder to be put into it,at the other end; which powder is to be cloſed in by tying a little thred about the paper: then the bullet is to be put in, and that alſo tyed in with a little thred. When the Cuiraſſier is to uſe his cartouch, he muſt bite off the paper at the head of it, and ſo put it into the barrell of his piſtoll, with the bullet upward, and then ramme it home. By [b] this means he ſhall much expedite the lading of his piſtoll. The Cuiraſſier being become ready in his poſtures, his next (and chiefeſt)ſtudy is, to be an exact marks man. And to this end he muſt frequently be practiſed at ſome [c] marks, to be ſet up at ſome tree or ſtake, of ſeverall heights. Now becauſe the Cuiraſſier is armed piſtoll proof, he muſt not give fire but at a very

[b] For the more ſpeedy lading of the piſtoll, and avoiding the trouble of carrying either flaſque or touchbox, there is a late invented faſhion of ſpanner or key, (which I have repreſented in *figure* 1) which contains ſix charges of powder (at the leaſt) and priming powder ſufficient for thoſe charges, & for the cartouches wherewith the piſtoll caſes be furniſhed: which the Cuiraſſier will finde to be of very good uſe, when he is uſed thereunto.

[c] The Romanes exerciſed their ſouldiers at ſeverall heights at ſtakes ſet up in *Campo Martio. Ad palum quoque vel ſudes juniores exerceri percommodum eſt, cùm latera, vel pedes aut caput petere puncìim cæſimque condiſcant.* Veg. lib. 2. cap. 23. But their manner of fighting with their ſwords was not *cæſim*, but all upon the thruſt or point; becauſe that manner ſooner pierced the vitalls, and laid not open the bodie in fetching of a blow. *Ibid. Lib. 1. cap. 12.*

a very [d] neare distance, being carefull to bestow his bullets so, as they may take effect. The principall place of advantage to aime at, is the lower part of the bellie of the adverse Cuirassier, also his arm-pits, or his neck. Some would not have a Cuirassier to give [e] fire, untill he have placed his pistoll under his enemies armour, or on some unarmed parts. If he fail of an opportunitie to hurt the man, he may aime at the breast of the horse, or his head, as he shall see occasion. He usually giveth his charge upon the trot, and seldome gallopeth, unlesse it be in pursuit of a flying enemie, or such like occasion. Having spent both his pistols, and wanting time to lade again, his next refuge is his sword; whereof the best manner of using is to place the pummell of it upon his right [f] thigh, and so with his right hand to direct or raise the point to his mark, higher or lower as occasion serveth: either at the bellie of the adverse horse-man (about the pummell of the saddle) or at his arm-pits, or his throat; where if it pierce not, (as it is very like it will not fail, by slipping under the casque) yet meeting with a stay in that part of the bodie, where a man is very weak, and having a sword of a very stiffe blade, (as afore-said) it will doubtlesse unhorse him. Being past his enemie, he is to make a back-blow at him, aiming to cut the buckle of his pouldron, whereby he disarmeth one of his arms, &c. *Basta* highly commendeth the aiming at the enemies sight, and so (by raising the vizures of his casque with the point of the sword) to runne him into the head. But this seemeth not so likely to take effect as that of aiming at the throat; and sometimes (as some casques are made) it would be of no use.

In these and the like exercises the Cuirassier is frequently and diligently to practise himself at some mark; which will render him fit for service when need shall require.

Some authors (for the disposing of the Cuirassiers for fight) hold that they ought to be ordered in grosse bodies, that so ([g] by their soliditie and weight) they may entertain and sustain the shock of the enemie. They are also fit for troops of reserve, to give courage to the other Cavallrie, and to give them opportunitie to re-assemble themselves behinde them, &c.

[d] La pistolle ne fait quasi nul effect, si elle n'est tirée de trois pas. *Monsieur de la Noüe. discours.* 18.

[e] Les Reitres bien instruits ne deschargent point leurs pistolles qu'en heurtant: qu'ils addressent tousiours aux cuisses ou aux visages. Ibid.

[f] As is shewed in the *posture* 22.

[g] The Cuirassiers among the horse, are like the *gravis armatura* of foot among the Romanes, *quæ tanquam murus ferreus stabat, & si hostes fugásset, non sequebatur; quia ejus jus est, facilè nec fugere, nec sequi.* Veg. lib. 2. cap. 17. Or like the *Equites Cataphracti* among the Græcians, *Ælian. cap. 2.*

CHAP.

CHAP. XXX.

Of exercising the Harquebusier and Carabine.

ALthough there be some difference between the Harquebusier and the Carabine, in regard of their horse, their arming, and their piece, (how soever most authors take them for one and the same) yet in regard the harquebuse differeth nothing from the carabine in length, but onely in the bore, their manner of using their severall pieces is one and the same; and so one instruction may serve for both.

In march, he is either to carry his carabine hanging at his belt by the right side, (as is shewed chap 24.) or else to order it upon his right thigh, as the Cuirassier, in *posture* 4.

See fig. 3. posture 23. and 24.

In fight he is to strive to gain the left side of his enemie, (contrarie to the Cuirassier) because that in presenting he is to rest his carabine on his bridle-hand, placing the but end on the right side of his breast, neare his shoulder.

He must be taught to use his carabine with all exactnesse and dexteritie, and to be an exquisit marks man. For the [h] manner of handling of the harquebuse or carabine, the directions for the pistoll (in the foregoing chapter) *mutatis mutandis*, may serve for sufficient instruction. Yet in regard the carabines with us are for the most part snap-hanes, and so something differing from the firelock, I will set down the order of handling it, in the words of command: holding it needlesse here to dilate them.

[h] *Walhausen* would have the Harquebusier to give fire not onely to the front and flanks, but to the reere also, by turning his bodie onely; the horse running the contrarie way in full careere. But how possible this is to be done, I leave to the judgement of any man that knows what belongs to Cavallrie.

Postures for the Snap-bane carabine.

1 Order your carabine.
2 Sink your carabine into your bridle-hand.
3 Bend your cock.
4 Guard your cock.
5 Prime.
6 Shut your pan.
7 Cast about your carabine.
8 Gage your flasque.
9 Lade your Carabine.
10 Draw your rammer.

11 Shorten your rammer.
12 Lade with bullet, and ramme home.
13 Withdraw your rammer.
14 Shorten your rammer.
15 Return your rammer.
16 Recover your carabine.
17 Order your hammer.
18 Free your cock.
19 Present.
20 Give fire.

For the use of his sword, he is to demean himself Cuirasier.

THe Dragon was invented for speciall services to assist the Cavallrie as Infanterie; considering there be many exploits which cannot be effected by the Cavallrie alone.

The musketier must exercise himself to give fire on horseback, as the Harquebusier. Being come to guard a passage, or to do any other the like service, they are to allight, and to demean themselves as Infanterie. Whereof it shall be needlesse here to enlarge, seeing we have books in such abundance upon that subject, as they are able rather to [a] distract, then instruct the reader, and (in my opinion) had need of an *Index expurgatorius*.

[a] By reason of the frivolous impertinences, and manifest errours which abound in many of them.

Being so allighted to do their service (as abovesaid) every of them is to cast his bridle over the neck of his side-mans horse, in the same order as they marched: keeping them so together, by the help of such as are thereunto especially appointed.

CHAP.

CHAP. XXXII.

Of exerciſing the Cavallrie in their motions.

HAving ſhewed how every horſe-man is to be exerciſed in the managing of his horſe, as alſo in the uſe of his particular arms; it followeth now that he be taught how to demean himſelf, being joyned in a bodie.

And here, before we enter into the motions, it were fit to explain the terms of [a] art therein uſed, and to ſhew what is meant by a file, a rank, half files, and half ranks; the front, flanks, and reere, and the like. But (for brevitie ſake) I paſſe them over; referring the reader to the books of Infanterie.

To exerciſe the horſe, they are to be drawn up into a bodie, not by ranks, but by files: and thoſe of 5 deep, as moſt affirm; or of 6, as others would have it, and that becauſe the number of 5 is not diviſible by 2, and ſo in doubling of ranks, or half files, or the like, there is alwaies an odde rank. Some would have them (eſpecially the Harquebuſiers) to be 8 in file, taking the troop to conſiſt of 64. Being put in *Battalia*, that is, ordered into a ſquare bodie, and ſilence ſtrictly commanded; the firſt thing to be taught them, is diſtance. And herein authors diſagree. Some make cloſe order to be 2 paces, open order, 4 paces, and ſo for double, triple, and quadruple diſtance proportionable. Others make but 2 kindes of diſtances: Cloſe order, which is 3 foot: and open order, which is 6 foot. But this muſt be underſtood *cum grano ſalis*: (as the Civilians ſpeak) for here we muſt obſerve a difference between the manner of taking the diſtance of the Cavallrie, and that of the Infanterie: for in the foot, the diſtance is taken from the center of the ſouldiers bodie, which here cannot be ſo underſtood, but onely of the ſpace of ground between horſe and horſe.

Monſieur *de Praiſſac* is more plain, who would have the diſtance between rank and rank (both for the length of the horſe, as alſo for the ſpace between horſe and horſe) to be ſix paces, & one pace between file and file. Yet, if we take every pace for five foot (as that is the uſuall dimention) by

[a] The Græcians and Romanes had the ſame order of exerciſe, and that in the ſame words, which we retain to this day. A file, the Romanes called *Verſus*, and *Decuria*: A rank, *Jugum*. A file-leader, *decanus*, becauſe their *Decuria* (or file) uſed to conſiſt of 10 among the foot, with ſome 16. a bringer up, *Tergiductor*: a leader (being every odde man in the file) *Phraſtes*. a follower (which is every even number) *Subſtes*, a ſide-man. *Aſtes*. Their diſtances were the ſame with us. Their 2 cubits (every cubit being a foot and an half of our meaſure) agreed with our 3 foot. Their 4 cubits, our 6 foot: and ſo increaſing upon occaſion. They ordered their horſe-troops at 6 foot diſtance between file and file, in march, and 3 foot in fight.

this rule they ſhould be at a verie large di ſtance.

In my opinion, the Cavallrie, being to be exerciſed in their motions, ſhould be at ther diſtance of ſix foot, or open order (taking it as hath been ſhewed) [d] ſtanding right in their ranks and files.

[c] Now the motions are of foure kindes. 1. facings. 2. doublings. 3. countermarches. 4. wheelings.

The uſe of facings is to make the companie perfect to be ſuddainly prepared for a charge on either flank or the reere.

Doubling of ranks, or doubling by half files, or bringers up, is uſed upon occaſion of ſtrengthening the front.

Doubling of files, or doubling by half ranks ſerveth to ſtrengthen the flanks.

Countermarches ſerve, either to reduce the file-leaders into the place of the bringers up; and ſo to have the beſt men readie to receive the charge of an enemie in the reere: or to bring one flank into the place of the other: or front, and reere, or either flank into the middle of the bodie.

The uſe of wheelings, is to bring the front (which is alwayes ſuppoſed to conſiſt of the ableſt men) to be readie to receive the charge of the enemie on either flank or reere.

Theſe motions (for the more eaſie apprehenſion of the untutored ſouldier) are repreſented in figures, by a companie of Harquebuſiers of 64 men. And therein the file-leaders and bringers up are diſtinguiſhed by a differing letter, as followeth.

[b] *Omnes milites incedendi ordinem ſervent.* Veg. 1. 9. *Ut æquali legitimóque ſpatio miles diſtet à milite, nec ultrà quàm expedit, aut conglobent agmen aut laxent.* ibid. cap. 26.

[c] In all the motions we alſo retain the ſame words of command which they uſed. Facing, they called *declinatio*, to the right and left } ad { *haſtam.* / *ſcutum.* facing about, *immutatio.* Doubling, by { ranks / and files.

Duplicandi duo genera, *per* { *juga* / & / *verſus.*

Their countermarches the ſame which we uſe,

evolutio { *Chorica.* / *Macedonica.* / *Laconica* } *per* { *decurrias*, / & / *juga.*

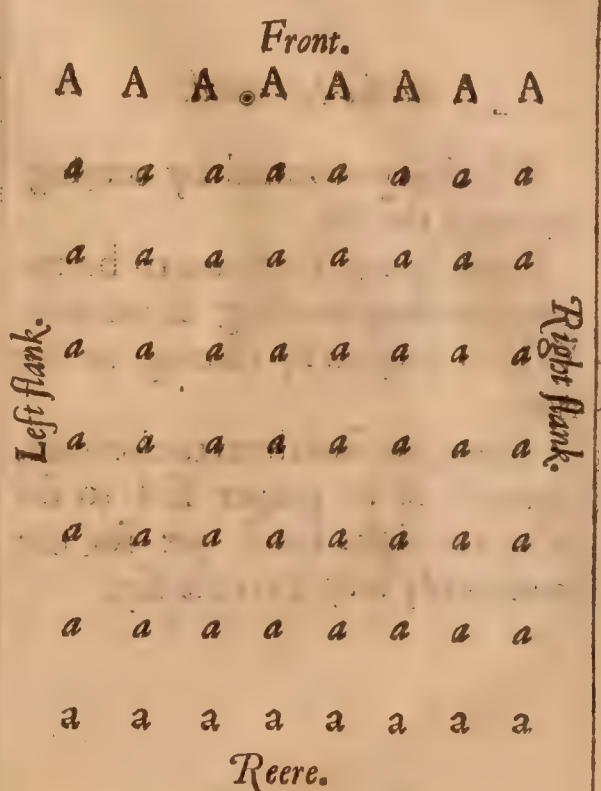
Wheelings the ſame with us, *converſio ad* { *haſtam* / *vel* / *ſcutum.*

Reverſio eſt converſionis reſtitutio. Inflexio, wheeling about. &c.

The

The form of the first standing.

To face them to the right, is done by commanding



To the right hand.

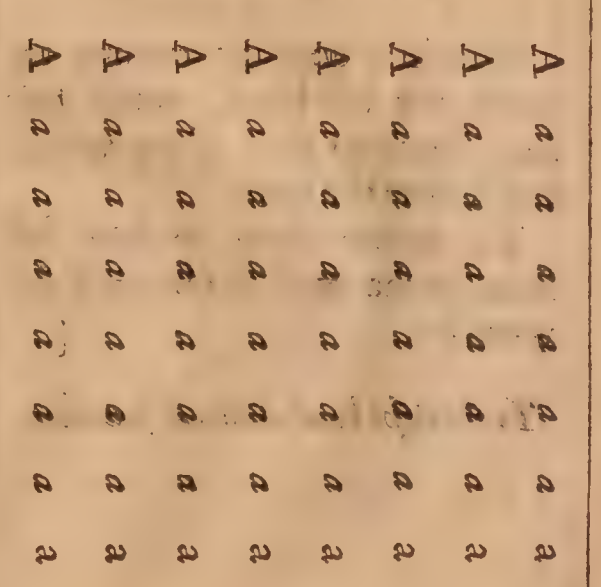
Which is done by turning (all at one and the same time) to the right hand.

Thus the front is where the right flank was.

To reduce them to their first form, the word of command is

As you were.

Which they perform by turning to the left hand. From thence, to face them to the left, you command

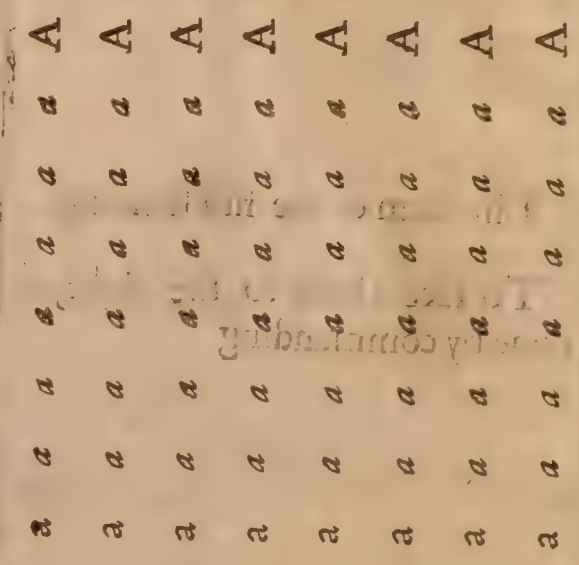


To the left hand.

Which is performed by turning towards the left.

From hence they are to be reduced by commanding *As you were.* Which they do by turning to the right.

Now, to face them to the reare, though it be proper first to do it by the right hand, yet for the more ready way, I would say,

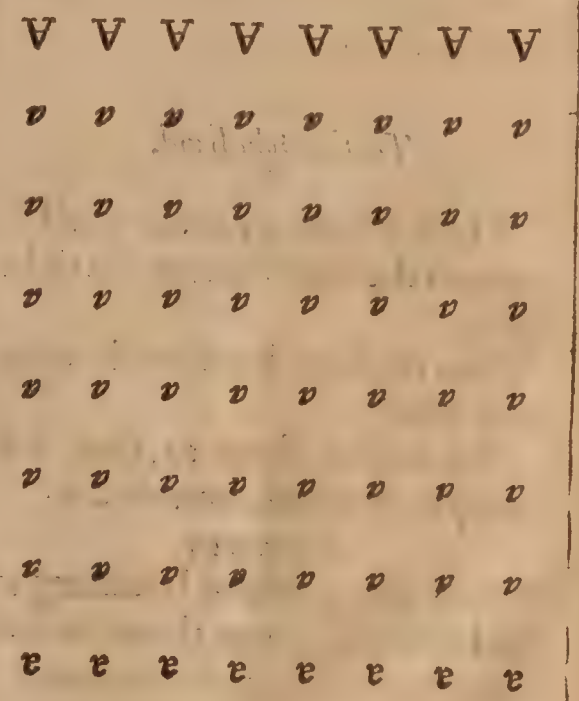


To the left hand about.

Which is done by turning towards the left hand, untill their faces front to that place which was before the reare.

To reduce them to their first form (as that must be observed) the word is

To the right hand about, as you were.



Ranks, to the right double.

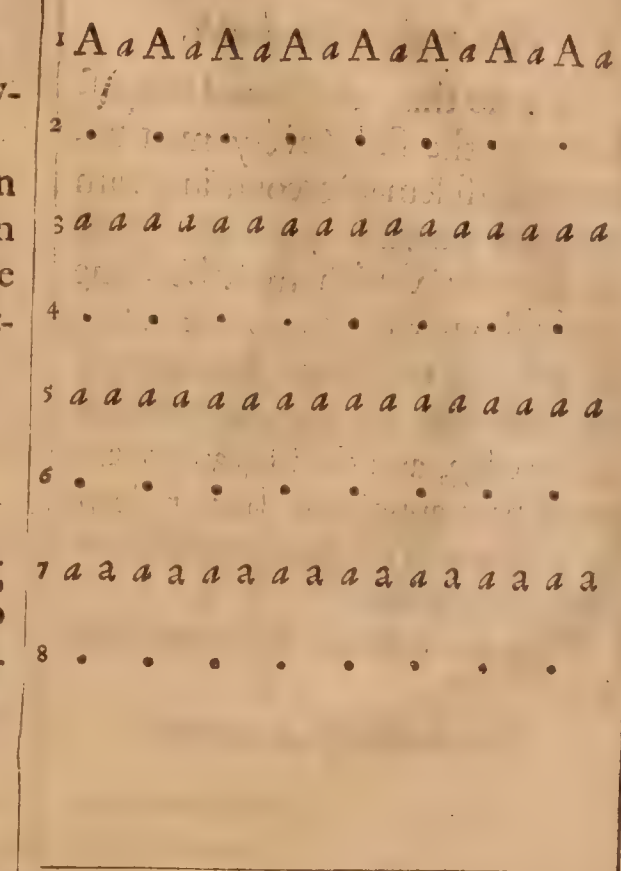
The uſe hereof hath been ſhewed before.

Every other rank, that is, every even number paſſeth into the odde, upon the right hand of his leader. The ſecond rank into the firſt, and ſo ſucceſſively.

To reduce them, the word is

Ranks, as you were.

Which is beſt done, by cauſing thoſe ranks which doubled to ſtand, and thoſe which ſtood to advance.

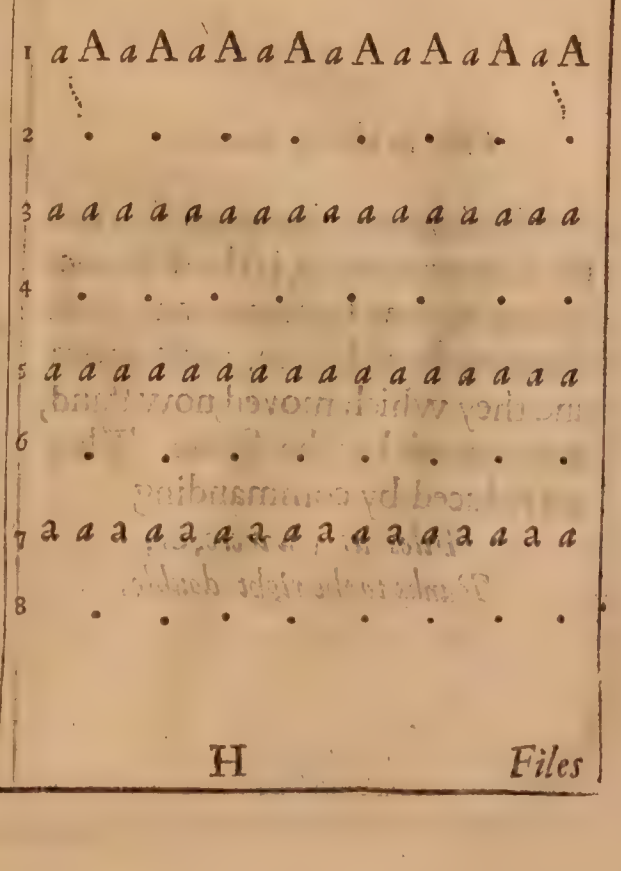


Ranks, to the left double.

The difference of this motion from the former, is nothing, but that here they which double do it to the left hand of their leaders, which before they did to their right hands, as the figure maketh it plain.

This done, they muſt be reduced by commanding

Ranks, as you were.

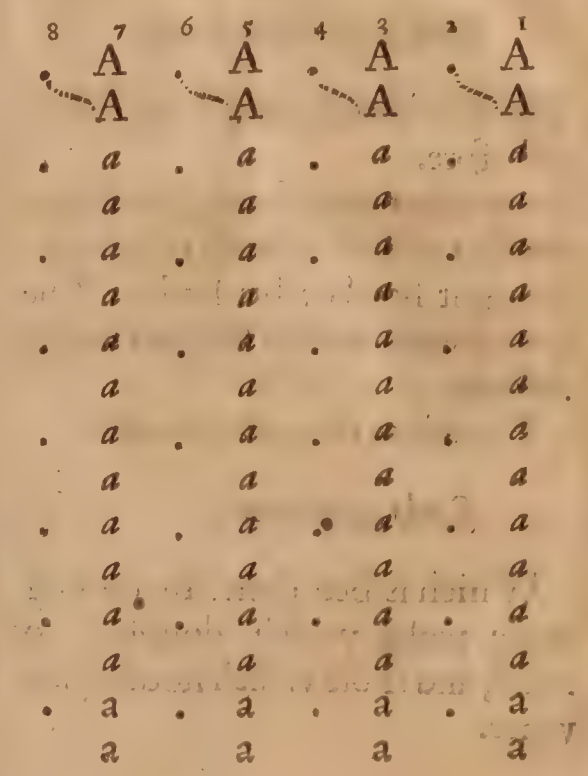


Files to the right double.

To do this, the second file passeth into the first (every man behinde his sideman) accounting from the right hand: the 4 into the 3, and so the rest: which must be done throughout the companie at one instant, all together. But because the first rank of the companie is as the edge, and the files are for the most part appointed but 5 deep, there seemeth no great necessitie of doubling of files.

They are reduced by commanding

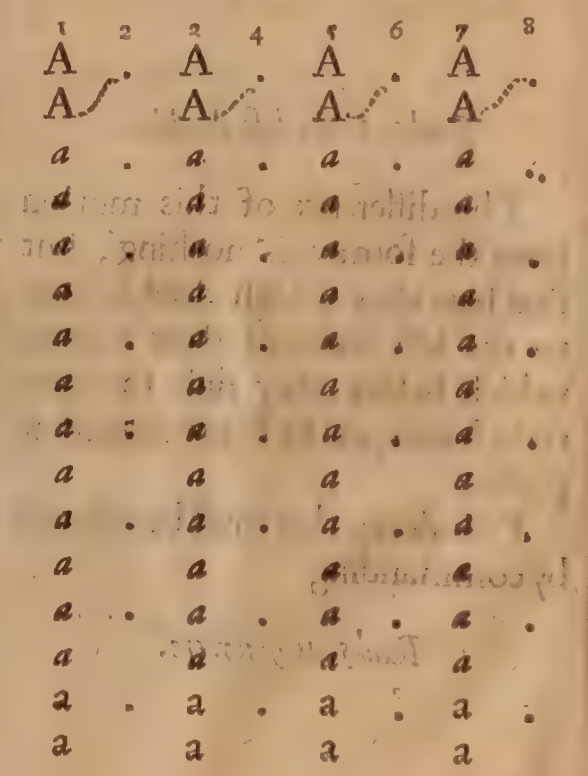
Files to the left as you were.



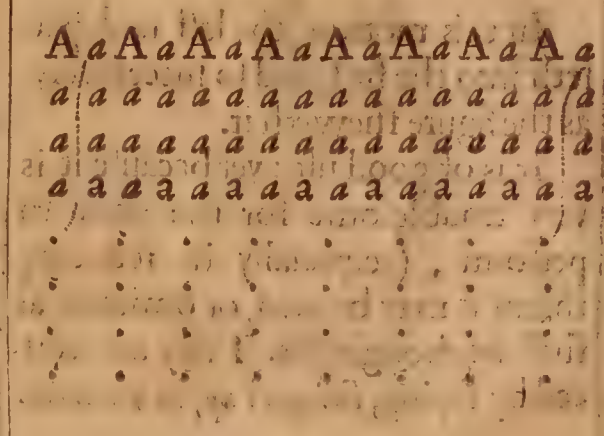
Files to the left double.

The difference between this and the former motion, is the difference of hands. And by this means, those files that stood before, now move; and they which moved, now stand, as appeareth by the figure. They are reduced by commanding

Files as you were, or,
Ranks to the right double.



Half files, to the right hand double the front.



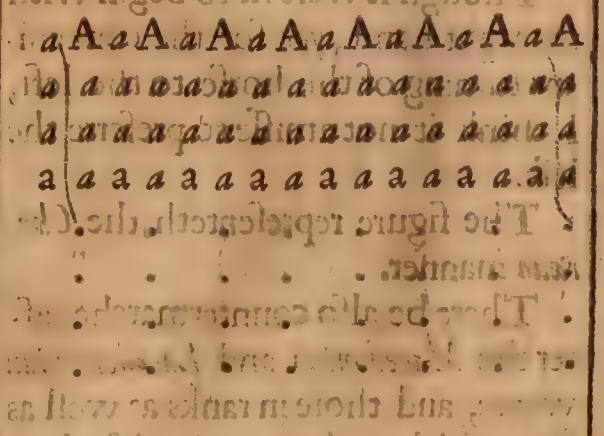
Thus the middle-men double the first rank, on the right hand. The other three ranks double the three following ranks, as is manifest in the figure.

To reduce them, the word is

Half files as you were.

Unlesse it be better (and so I conceive it) to cause them that double, to stand: and the first division to advance.

Half files, to the left hand double the front.



This motion onely differeth from the former in the hand.

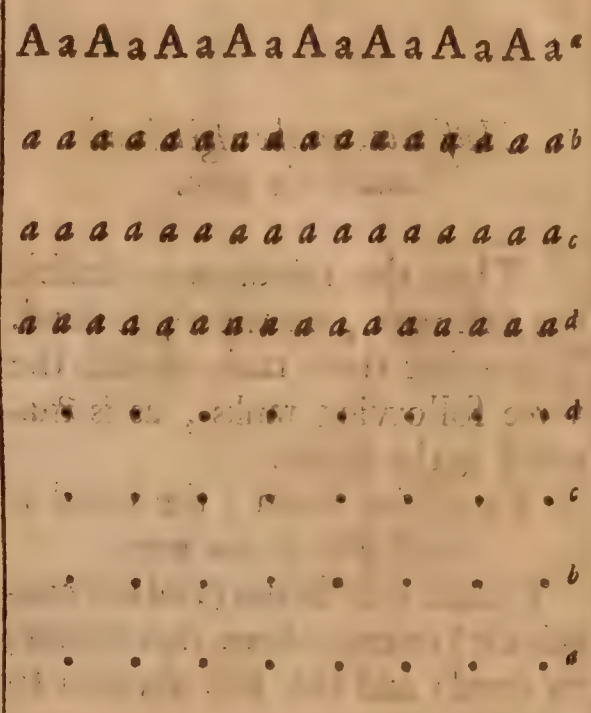
There be also doublings of ranks by the half files entire to the right, or left, or both by division: But because the files (especially of Cuirassiers) are seldome above five deep, the doubling of ranks, half files, &c. is little used.

The reducing of them hath been shewed in the former motion.

Bringers up, to the right hand double the front.

In this motion, the last rank passeth into the first, and so successively, as the figure sheweth it.

It is of good use: yet because it is very troublesome for the horse to perform, (especially in reducing them) it may be used, or omitted, as shall be thought fit. They are reduced by saying, *Bringers up, as you were.*

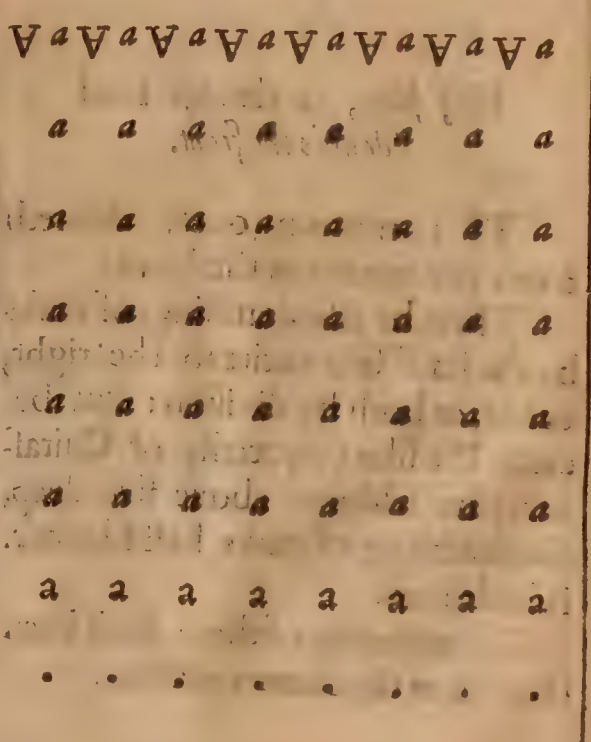


Files, to the left hand Countermarch.

Though it were fit to begin with the right hand, yet for the convenient turning of the horse to the left, I think it not amisse to preferre the left.

The figure representeth the *Choræan* manner.

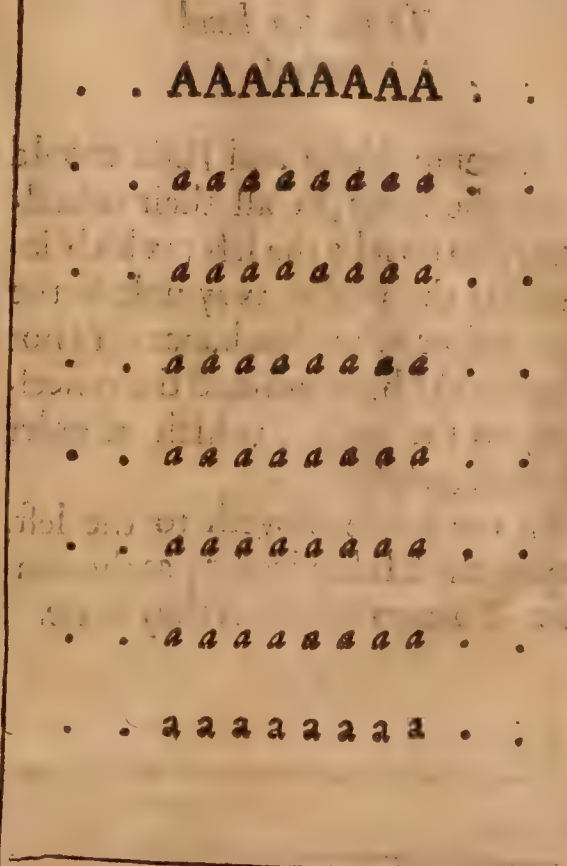
There be also countermarches after the *Macedonian* and *Lacedemonian* wayes, and those in ranks as well as files, which are here omitted for brevitie sake.



Files, close to the right and left to your close order.

Being about to wheel the companie, they must be closed, first the files, and then the ranks. And being to open them again, the ranks are first to be opened, and then the files.

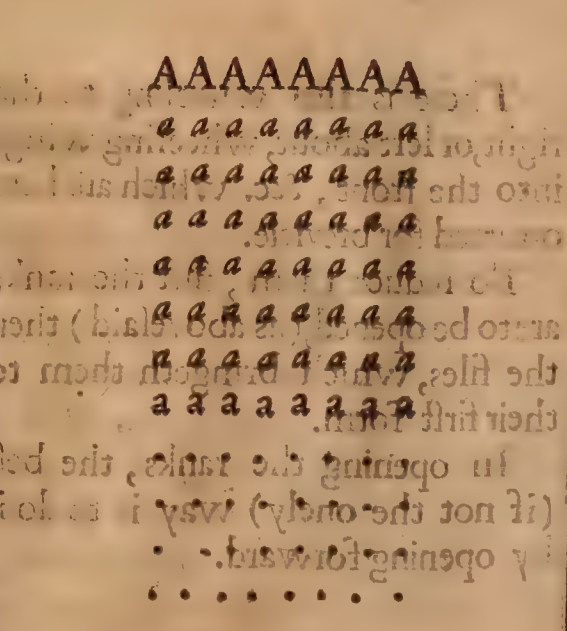
All the files close from the right and left, towards the middle of the bodie.



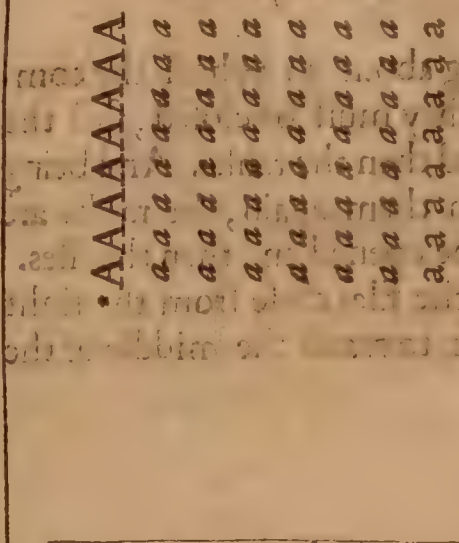
Ranks, close forwards, to your close order.

All the ranks move forwards, saving the first, which standeth.

The second rank having their distance, stand, so all the rest. Now the horse being to wheel, it must be considered that it cannot be performed by them in such exact manner, and so strait a room as the foot: therefore, the commander is to ride a reasonable compasse, that so they may do it with convenience.

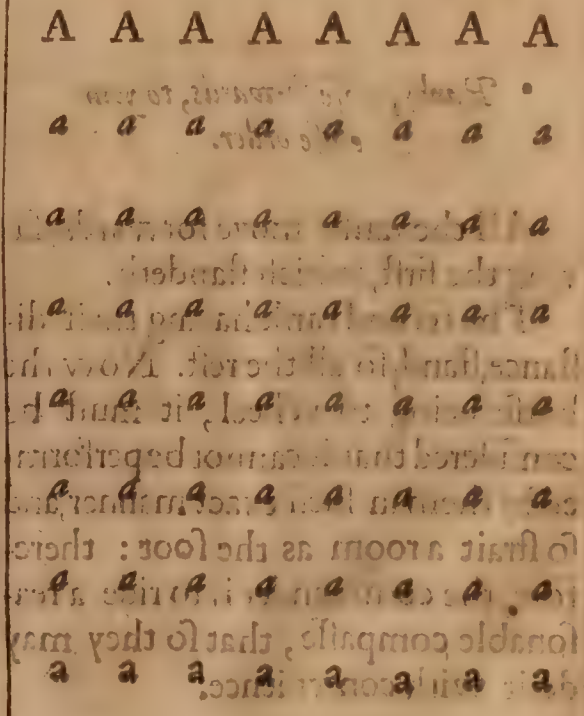


To the left hand wheel.



Becauſe *Melzo* and *Baſta* would have the horſe, in all their wheelings, to do it by the left (which indeed is the readier way unleſſe the ground, or other hindrance will not permit it) I have omitted the wheeling to the right, which in order ſhould go firſt.

All the bodie moveth to the left, upon the left file-leader, as the center. Then to wheel as they were.



There is alſo wheeling to the right, or left about, wheeling wings into the front, &c. which are here omitted for brevitie.

To reduce them, firſt the ranks are to be opened, (as aboveſaid) then the files, which bringeth them to their firſt form.

In opening the ranks, the beſt (if not the onely) way is to do it by opening forward.

Theſe

These and the like motions are directed and commanded by the voice of the commander: [a] but because the voice sometime cannot be heard (especially in grosse bodies) by reason of the clashing of armour, trampling or neying of horses, or tumultuous sound, or noise of the multitude, (and that especially in fight) [b] Antiquitie hath invented helps, making three kindes of militarie signes or directions:

1 *Vocall*, which is by the commanders voice, pronounced by the inferiour officers
2 *Semivocall*, by trumpet or other warlike instrument,
} to the eare.

3 *Mute*, by signes to the eye, as the ensigne, &c.

The Cavallrie therefore must be taught [c] distinctly to know the severall sounds of the trumpet; as when to clap on their saddle, when to mount, when to repair to the cornet, when to troop away, when to give a charge, when to retreat, when to attend the watch, and the like. All which being the lowder voice of the commander, [d] they must punctually observe and obey.

Now, howsoever I have here propounded a companie of 64 horse, to be exercised in the motions, and those of 8 in file (as I see it observed by [e] some) yet the generall opinion is, that they ought not to be deeper then 5 in file, though the companie consist of 100 horse.

Every such companie must be furnished with

A Captain.
A Lieutenant.
A Cornet.
A Quartermaster.
Three Corporalls.
Two Trumpeters.
A Clerk.
A Saddler.
A Chirurgeon.
A Farrier.

When the companie be [f] to march, they are to be divided into 3 equall parts (and each of these is called a squadron) according to the number of the corporalls, and these are distinguished by the names of the Captains, Lieutenants, & Cornets squadron.) The first squadron to be led by the Captain, the second by the Cornet, the third by the eldest Corporall. The Lieutenant & Quartermaster are to come in the reare. And when they come to be exercised (or to do service) the Captains squadron stands, & the other squadrons fleeve up on the left hand, & so they become a *Batralia*. As for their marching in grosse, that comes to be spoken of in the next part.

THE

[a] *Vox autem percipi interdum non potest, aut propter armorum sonitum, aut propter equorum transitum & hinnitum, & multitudinis strepitum, &c.* Ælian. cap. 35.

[b] *Nam cum voce sola inter prœliorum tumultus ægè multitudo non possit, &c. antiquus omnium gentium usus invenit, &c. Tria genera signorum, Vocalia, semivocalia, mutata, &c.*
Veget. lib. 3. cap. 5.

[c] *Præcipies autem ut perfectè cognoscant buccinæ sonum, ut ubi consistere eos jubet, consistant, &c.*
Leo Tact. cap. 9. 82.

[d] *Intenti ad ducis non signum modò, sed nutum.*
Curtius. 3.

[e] *Walhausen* would have the Harquebusiers to be 8 in file, and the Cuirassiers 10. *lib. 2. cap. 2, & 3.* But therein (as in divers other things) he is singular, and disenteth from others.

[f] About the manner of marching of a companie of horse, there is much disagreement among authors. *Melzo, Basta*, and *Walhausen* would have them to march in one entire deduction) not by squadrons) the Captain to march first, next after him two attendants with spare horses, they bearing his armour: then the trumpeters, then the cornet, in the first rank of horse. But *Walhausen* placeth the Lieutenant next after the Trumpeters, before the Cornet: all others place him (as he ought to be) in the reere. *Flaminio de la Croix* would have them march in divisions, and every Corporall to lead one; but this (the Corporalls being leaders of files) disordereth their ranks. I follow that order which is prescribed to be generally observed by the councel of warre.

THE SECOND PART.
OF MARCHING.

THE ARGUMENT.

HAving shewed in the first part, how the Cavallrie is to be levied, it followeth now to speak of their manner of marching: a matter of no small [a] consequence, in the well ordering whereof, oftentimes (especially upon occasion of suddain charges) the safetie of the troops, or of the whole armie consisteth. For the orderly handling whereof I purpose to direct my discourse to these 3. heads.

1. The knowledge of the wayes, and discoverie of the enemies designes, and residence.

2. The conducting of the troops to their Rendez-vous, and their orders.

3. The particular distribution of the whole train upon the way; And the scouts or fore-runners. And how they are to march in an open or strait countrey, by day or night.

[a] *Plura in itineribus, quàm in ipsa acie solent contingere pericula. Nam in conflictu armati sunt omnes, & hostem cominus vident, & ad pugnandum animo veniunt præparati. In itinere minùs armatus minúsque attentus est miles, & superveniente impetu vel fraude repente turbatur.* Veg. lib. 3. cap. 6.

CHAP. I.

Of guides.

FOr the knowledge of the wayes (a [a] matter of great importance, either to prevent the taking of one way for another in marching, or in pursuing the enemie, he having received the charge, and flying by usuall wayes) the use of mappes may somewhat help, but (being too generall) is not sufficient. And therefore the waggon-master is to provide good guides, of the inhabitants of those places where the march is to be, which may be able to give certain and particular information concerning the [b] high-wayes and crosse-wayes, how many there be of them; whether they be even, large, and free; or straight, hilly, or impeached with difficult passa-

ges.

[a] For want of good guides the late Prince of Orenge failed of an Aenslach (or enterprise) upon Bruges, a citie in Flanders. For when he had marched all the night (himself and many other great personages often riding up to the horses bellies in waters) he found himself within half an houres march of the place he landed at; The day appearing frustrated the designe, and caused him to dismarch *re infectâ*. *Meteren. lib.* 17.

[b] *Dux locorum intervalla non solùm passuum numero, sed etiam viarum qualitates perdiscat: compendia, diverticula, montes, flumina, ad fidem descripta consideret.*

ges. Alſo concerning ditches and rivers, whether there be bridges or not. And if there be divers wayes, which is the moſt ſafe and ſhorteſt, or moſt expoſed to the enemies advenues or approaches, or moſt commodious for the baggage. Whether there be requiſite commoditie for the lodgeings, as forrage, water, &c. In ſo much as they may be able to know every hedge or ditch, and all other particulars. And that you may be aſſured of their fidelitie, and the truth of their informations, it is good to have them to be ſouldiers in pay; or where they are not, to take them of the [c] boores or inhabitants (as aforeſaid) from place to place, keeping them ſeperated from each other. And if they differ, either from the ſouldiers which ſerve for guides, or from each other, they muſt be confronted; and by the mutuall conſent of all, the beſt way is to be reſolved on. Theſe guides uſually (to prevent their runing away, which they will often do if they ſee an opportunitie of eſcaping) are led bound, [d] or at leaſt committed to the cuſtodie of ſome ſouldier. Recompence is promiſed them if they doe their endeavour, and puniſhment threatned if they direct amiſſe.

[c] *Ad hoc à prudentioribus locorumque gnaris ſeparatim debet univerſa perquirere, & veritatem colligere de pluribus.*

[d] *Eóſque cuſtodiæ mancipare, additâ pœnæ oſtentatione, vel præmii, &c.* Veg. lib. 3. cap. 6.

CHAP. II.

Of Intelligence.

EVery good commander muſt have theſe two grounds for his actions; 1. The knowledge of his own forces, and wants, (knowing that the enemie may have notice thereof, and therefore muſt he be alwayes ſtudying for remedies, if the enemie ſhould come ſuddainly upon him) 2. The aſſurance of the condition and eſtate of the enemie, his commodities, and neceſſities, his counſails and deſignes: thereby begetting divers occaſions, which afterward bring forth victories. [a] And becauſe the commoditie of ſpies cannot alwayes be had; ſome of the enemies men muſt be aſſayed to be taken, from whom there may be drawn a relation of the eſtate of the adverſe part, and this exploit is called, [b] taking of intelligence.

[a] *M. Cato in Hiſpania, quia ad hoſtium conſilia aliâ viâ pervenire non poterat, juſſit trecentos milites ſimul impetum facere in ſtationem hoſtium, raptúmque unum ex his in caſtra perferre incolumem; tortus ille, omnia ſuorum arcana confeſſus eſt.* Frontin. Straragem. lib. 1. cap. 2.

[b] The French call it prendre langue.

gence, a dutie of great importance, (whereon the deliberations which are to be taken do depend) and also of much travail and danger.

To effect this, an expert officer, with 20 or 25 of the [c] best mounted, stouteſt, and hardieſt Harquebuſiers (or mixt of Cuiraſſiers and Harquebuſiers, according to *Melzo*) with two Trumpets are to be employed. Theſe are to carry with them ſome refreſhment for themſelves and their horſes; to that purpoſe retiring themſelves into ſome wood, or ſhadie place; placing good Centinells upon trees. If they finde the enemie marching, they ſhall follow him on either flank (as opportunitie ſhall direct them) or on the reare, or meet him on the front, aſſaying to take ſome that are disbanded, or ſome fortager. In the night they muſt approach the enemies armie, aſſaying to take ſome Centinell, or ſome disbanded ſouldier in ſome of the houſes there about. And becauſe it well may fall out that (after the taking of ſome priſoner) the troop ſhall be charged by the enemie; the Chief (which muſt be valiant, [d] and abundant in reſolutions and inventions of ſtratagems to make his retreat by ſome woodie place,) ſhall ſend (or firſt there leave them) foure of his beſt and beſt mounted ſouldiers with a Trumpet; with order, that when they ſee the troop coming, charged by the enemie, they ſhew them ſelves, the trumpet ſounding. For, it being an uſuall thing in militarie courſes to go and obſerve who they be which appear, the enemie by this means makes *Alto*, (or a ſtand) for feare of ſome *embuſcado*, which gives leaſure to the troop to advance their retreat: and the ſaid foure ſouldiers may make their retreat, either ſeverally, or together, ſafe enough, by reaſon of their good horſes. If the enemie be likely to come from divers parts, the like number would be ſent to each ſuſpected place. Theſe ſhould be ſent before with the Quartermaſters which go to make the quarters, that ſo they might have 2 or 3 houres refreſhment, before they go to take intelligence. If the armie be lodged in a very ſuſpicious place; after the firſt troop ſo ſent out, a ſecond ſhall be ſent; but neither of them knowing of each others ſending out. if the armie be to march the next day, the chiefs of the ſaid troops muſt know towards what place the march is intended.

[c] *Dux cum agmine exercitûs profecturus, fidelissimos argutissimosque cum equis probatissimis mittat, qui loca per quæ iter faciendum est, in progressu, & a tergo, dextrâ, levâque perlustrent, nè aliquas adversarii molidantur insidias.* Ibid. Veg.

[d] How abundant Antiquitie was in ſtratagems, all their hiſtories teſtifie. *Frontine* (a man of conſular dignitie among the Romanes) hath written foure books of ſtratagems, being collected out of divers authors Greek and Roman; and yet many by him let ſlip, as himſelf acknowledgeth in *præfatione ad lib.* 1. alſo *Polianus*. In ſtratagems *Hannibal* is ſaid to have excelled.

CHAP.

CHAP. III.

Of the order of marching.

THe Commiſſarie Generall, grounding himſelf upon good informations, is to give the orders in writing for the manner of marching, as well of the ſouldiers as the baggage. Everie Captain is to receive his written directions overnight, that ſo, the ſigne given, he may appeare at the Rendez-vous in ſuch rank and place as ſhall be commanded him.

[a] Every armie is divided into three parts; The vanguard, battail, and reare. That part of the armie which is moſt expoſed to the enemie (and that moſt uſually is the front) ſhould be the beſt; and therefore all chiefs deſire the vanguard. The manner therefore is (for generall ſatisfaction) that they which this day had the van, to morrow have the reare; and they which had the reare, the battail. So changing alternatively; except the Lord Generalls guard (conſiſting of two troops, as *Melzo* hath it) or the Generalls regiment (according to *C. Bingham*) which hath alwayes the vanguard. And if the enemie ſhould change place, and from your front become to be upon your reare, whereby the reare (as moſt dangerous) becomes moſt honourable; that Captain which to day hath led the battaillon, to morrow (in ſtead of the vanguard) may challenge the reare.

The ſcouts alter their courſe alſo, and attend the enemies proceedings on the reare.

If occaſion be (in time of march) to ſend out one or more troops for ſome ſervice, they are to obſerve the ſame orders. But the armie being come to their quarter, and occaſion being to ſend out [b] all or part of the Cavallrie upon ſome exploit; that troop which firſt appeareth at the place of Rendez-vous ſhall be appointed by the Commiſſarie Generall (who is to be there) to the firſt place; the ſecond to the ſecond place. If two troops come together, at the ſame inſtant, they ſhall caſt lots.

By this means, every man deſiring honour, they will be

[a] *Epoi lodata conſuetudine il dividar gli eſſerciti in tre ſquadroni, cioè vanguardia, Battaglia, & retroguardia; & che ogni giornato ſi venga mutando.* Cataneo di fort. cap. 8.
Alternis diebus altera legio & alterum cornu præcedunt, eademque rurſus ſequantur, mutantes ſemper ordinem, ut alternatim primi incedant. Polyb.

[b] When all or a good part of the horſe are employed in ſome exploit, without Infanterie, it is called a *Cavalcado*. Such was that when the States men ſurpriſed the caſtle of *Crapoel* in *Limburg*, &c. Meteren. lib. 23.

the readier to appeare in due time. The same course shall be taken when the troops are to be sent upon some embuscado, convoy, or the like. If the march be but of one day, he which commandeth shall appoint the best experienced and ablest to lead, [c] who is to be in the reare, returning back to the quarter. And these may have private order to be at the place of Rendez-vous sooner then the rest, to avoid jealousies.

[c] Others hold it much better to observe the same order in the dismarch which was used in the march, so that companie which went out first, comes in first.

The vanguard, battaillon, and reare, must be divided from each other 300 paces.

CHAP. IV.

Of scouts, or discoverers.

TO be secured from unexpected assaults of the enemie, neither the armie nor the Cavallrie alone, no not a companie, must march without [a] discoverers: which must be sent out, not onely by the direct way where the enemie is like to come, or you are to march, but to scoure all the by-wayes on either side. And sometime the first discoverers are seconded by a second companie, to secure the march.

[a] These the Romanes called *exploratores*, or *speculatores*. See *Veg. lib. 3. cap. 22. Nè secreta noceant, ducis præstat industria, quem omnia prius convenit explorare.* Idem lib. 3. cap. 6.

They that shall be employed in this service must be choice men, valiant, vigilant, and discreet: such as neither feare nor misconceit can easilie distract. They must see that with their own eyes which they inform, the least errour of theirs misleading the whole bodie. Those select men appointed for this service, are to be [b] led by an able officer; it being a task so difficult, that many have lost that reputation by it which they had been long in gaining of. This officer shall send word of what he discovereth; and what he seeth not himself, he is to signifie it as so reported to him, and having seen it, then to certifie it as for certain.

[b] *P. Considius, qui rei militaris peritissimus habebatur, & in exercitu L. Sullæ, & postea in M. Crassi fuerat, cum exploratoribus præmittitur.* Cæsar. com. lib. 1. c. 5.

CHAP.

CHAP. V.

Of the order of marching by day.

THe [a] march must be so ordered as the companies may readily (from that order) be brought into a good form of battell, upon occasion of a suddain charge. The Cavallrie (supposed to consist of 40 troops, and the countrey spacious) is to be divided into two bodies of 20 troops a piece. *Melzo* would have 3 troops of Harquebusiers in front of the vanguard, which *Basta* and *VValhausen* are against, because they are (for the most part) but ill armed. These two divisions are to march in even front, 150 paces divided. Coming to strait passages, the right wing is to march before the left. The officers must suffer none of the baggage nor any other to intermingle with their troops.

The Captain of Harquebusiers which hath the vanguard (or one of them in that division, when the Cuirassiers have it) [b] must send out a Corporall with 15 horse and a good guide, some league before, whereof two shall be sent out directly before him; two towards the right, and other two towards the left, [c] to discover among the woods and valleys, and to get intelligence, at any dwelling houses or villages, advising the Corporall of what they discover. Who is from time to time to advise the chief, which is to march at the hand of the first troop.

After these 15 he is to send out 4 others, led by a sufficient souldier, to bring reports of what those 15 shall discover; the rather because the enemie might come upon them upon the flanks, after the first 15. were past.

The Captain of Harquebusiers which hath the reare of the left wing, must leave a Corporall with 15 horse a mile behinde him. Of these 15, two are to be some 12 or 14 score behinde the rest, to give notice if the enemie follow them in the reare.

[d] The Captain which leads in front must march so as the other troops must keep foot with him; and passing over a bridge or narrow passage, must make *Alto* so soon as he

[a] *Omni curâ, omnique diligentiâ providere debet dux, nè proficiscens patiatur incursum, vel si non facilè, at sine damno repellat illatum.* Veg. ibid.

[b] *Præmittes etiam ad loca exploranda equites quosdam, præsertim si sylvosa sint, aut collibus aut montibus inclusa, per quæ transeundum est, &c.* Leo cap. 9. 38.

[c] *Cæsar exercitum per insidiosa itinera duxit nunquam, nisi prælpeculatus locorum situs &c.* Sueton. Jul.

[d] *Illud vitandum, nè aliis festinantibus, aliis tardiùs incedentibus, interrumpatur acies, aut certè tenuetur.* Veg lib. 3. cap. 6.

is over, or in the plain, leaving a souldier at the bridge or strait, which shall give him knowledge so soon as the reare be past over or through.[g] And if in these strait passages there be any advenues by which the enemie might charge you, those must be prepossessed by Harquebusiers, or Dragons, alighting, and keeping themselves upon some height, or in some valley, or behinde some hedge or ditch, to secure their flanks.

[g] *Quando per angustias aliquas, aut per arduos aviósque montes profecturus es, præmitte ex tuis qui juga montium & loca ibi editissima occupent, & qui aditus angustos & minùs patentes anticipent. &c.* Leo Tact. cap. 9. 26.

Every troop is to leave 100 paces distance between each other, and are to suffer no baggage nor others to trouble them, as aboveſaid.

CHAP. VI.

The order of marching by night.

UPon occasion of marching with all or part of the Cavallrie by night, the companies are punctually appointed their places of march by written orders delivered to their officers. Before the troops, a Corporall with 12 or 15 Harquebusiers is to be sent, by the space of half a league, to discover and take intelligence at the houses, whether there be any news of the enemie. And passing by places which are at the enemies devotion, some of them must have the language, and feigne themselves friends, the better to know what passeth.

Not long after these, 4 others are to follow, as in the former chapter. Besides, a chosen troop of Cuirassiers are to be readie, led by a Captain of speciall desert, with order to [a] charge resolutely upon any adversary; and these are to march 150 paces before the rest.

[a] *Capienda rebus in malis præceps via est.* Seneca.

The chief Commander is to march at the head of the first troop which followeth the said chosen troop of 60 Cuirassiers, and with him one of the best souldiers of every troop, to carrie the orders (upon all occasions) to their Captains: sending before him 4 of his ablest men, to give him notice if the said select troop of 60 Cuirassiers charge the enemie: which if it happen, he shall cast his companie out

of

of the way, and charge the enemie on the flank; and ſo the reſt of the troops, obſerving that they intermix not their troops.

The troops muſt not leave ſuch diſtances between each other as in the day march, unleſſe they heare news of the enemies approach. [b] They muſt march with all poſſible ſilence. At any by-way, the firſt companie muſt leave a ſouldier at the entrance thereof, which ſhall be relieved or changed by the next companie, and ſo ſucceſſively untill all be paſt. Coming into open and champion places, the officers ſhall draw up their troops, and cauſe them to march in ſquare bodies, well cloſed, having regard that none ſlip. The ſpare horſes or pages muſt not march at the heads of the troops. If the enemie charge the reare, the chief officer in the reare ſhall cauſe the laſt companie to face about, and ſo the reſt, if need be: but thoſe companies which were in front muſt not come to the reare, for avoiding of diſorder, and leſt the enemie cunningly make an alarm in the reare, when he meaneth to charge the front. In the reare of all, a Corporall with 15 horſe ſhall march as above mentioned, with a guide. The day being come, the ſaid 60 Cuiraſſiers ſhall return to their ſeverall companies. If the companies refreſh themſelves in the night, they muſt not be ſuffered to unſaddle their horſes, nor diſarm themſelves. The guides (diverſe of them) muſt go before the troops, whether on foot or on horſe-back, guarded by two ſouldiers which know the language, and no other to ſpeak to them. [c] Theſe are diligently to obſerve them whether they ſeem doubtfull, looking here and there, as doubting of the way, and thereof ſhall preſently certifie the officer, that he may call others, to be aſſured.

[b] *Progredientes viam faciunt ſilentio & quietè, decenter omnes proprium ordinem obſervantes.* Joſephus, of the Romanes manner of marching, cited by *Lipſius de milit. Rom. lib.* 5. 142.

[c] *Interdum autem imperita ruſticitas plura promittit, & credit ſe ſcire quæ neſcit.* Veg. lib. 3. Cap. 6.

CHAP.

CHAP. VII.

How the baggage is to march.

AS little baggage as possible may be must be conducted with the Cavallrie. It is the waggon-masters charge to order it for the march. First the Generalls baggage is to march, then the Lieutenant Generalls, then the Commissarie Generalls, and so the other officers in their degrees.

[a] *Auuertendo ancora, che tutti li impedimenti & artiglierie sempre camino da quelle parte, che non sia volta verso al nemico.* Cataneo. cap. 8. This agreeth with *Ælians* directions, *cap.* 51. *Impediment a &c.*

The place of march is uncertain; [a] but alwayes it must be most remote from danger. If the danger be in the front, it marcheth in the reare, &c. The waggon-master (or with some the Provost) must see that all march in their appointed place, and disband not. A company of Harquebusiers is to guard the baggage. The horse boyes march after the waggons, and must not be suffered to march among the troops.

THE THIRD PART.

OF ENCAMPING.

THE ARGUMENT.

THe next part to be handled (according to our former distribution) is Encamping. In the skilfull performance whereof, the militarie prudence and good judgement of the Commander of an armie chiefly appeareth. And herein three things are principallie considerable.

1 In what place, and by whom the quarter is to be made, and how distributed.

2 The manner of securing the quarter, by guards, sentinels, discoverers, spies, &c.

3 Of dislodging, and the way how to perform it.

CHAP. I.

Of making the quarters.

IN * the choice of a fitting place for encamping or quartering, regard must be had, 1 To the commoditie of the souldiers. 2 To the situation, to be able to resist the enemie. For experience teacheth what benefit or losse an armie may receive by a good or bad quartering, and hereof histories yeeld a world of examples.

To lodge or encamp the Cavallrie, a speciall care must be had of the commoditie of water, and where they may be under shelter: for one cold or rainie night might ruine the Cavallrie, nothing hurting a horse sooner then cold or wet. By this means the souldier shall finde forrage at hand, and needeth not to go seek it abroad with his horse of service, all not having nags. When the horse be lodged in severall quarters, two souldiers of every quarter attend the person of the Generall, or the chief Commander, to carrie any

* *Castra tuto semper faciendа sunt loco: ubi & lignorum & pabuli & aquæ suppetat copia. Et si diutiùs commorandum est, loci salubritas eligetur, &c.* Veg. lib. 1. cap. 22.

any sudden orders to their severall quarters. But of such companies as are quartered neare him, [b] one is sufficient. When all the Cavallrie is lodged together, the Lieutenant Generall, Commissarie Generall, and Quartermaster Generall are usually lodged neare the Generall, for the better distributing of the Generalls orders.

The appointing of the quarters belongeth to the Commissarie Generall and the Marshall, by whose directions the Quartermaster Generall proceedeth. It is fit for them to have some demonstration on paper, of the place beforehand; and to know the commodities and discommodities, also the advenues of the enemie; wherein the guides can better direct them then the usuall maps, which (if not false) are too generall. When the Quartermaster Generall [c] goeth before to make the quarters, not onely the particular Quartermasters, but also two souldiers of every companie are to go with him; which then go back again to conduct their respective companies to their assigned quarters; especially in the night. The Provost (or rather the Waggon-master) sendeth one of his men to take notice of the place for the lodging of the baggage, who afterward conducteth him thither. Where he then assigneth the Sutlers (or victuallers) their quarter, and causeth all carts or waggons to be removed out of the streets, lest an alarm be given.

[b] *Unus ex omnibus manipulis imperatori in diem excubat.* Polyb.

[c] *Cùm verò appropinquaverint ubi castra ponenda, præeunt Tribunus, & Centurionum illi, qui ad hoc munus semper electi sunt, &c.* Polyb.

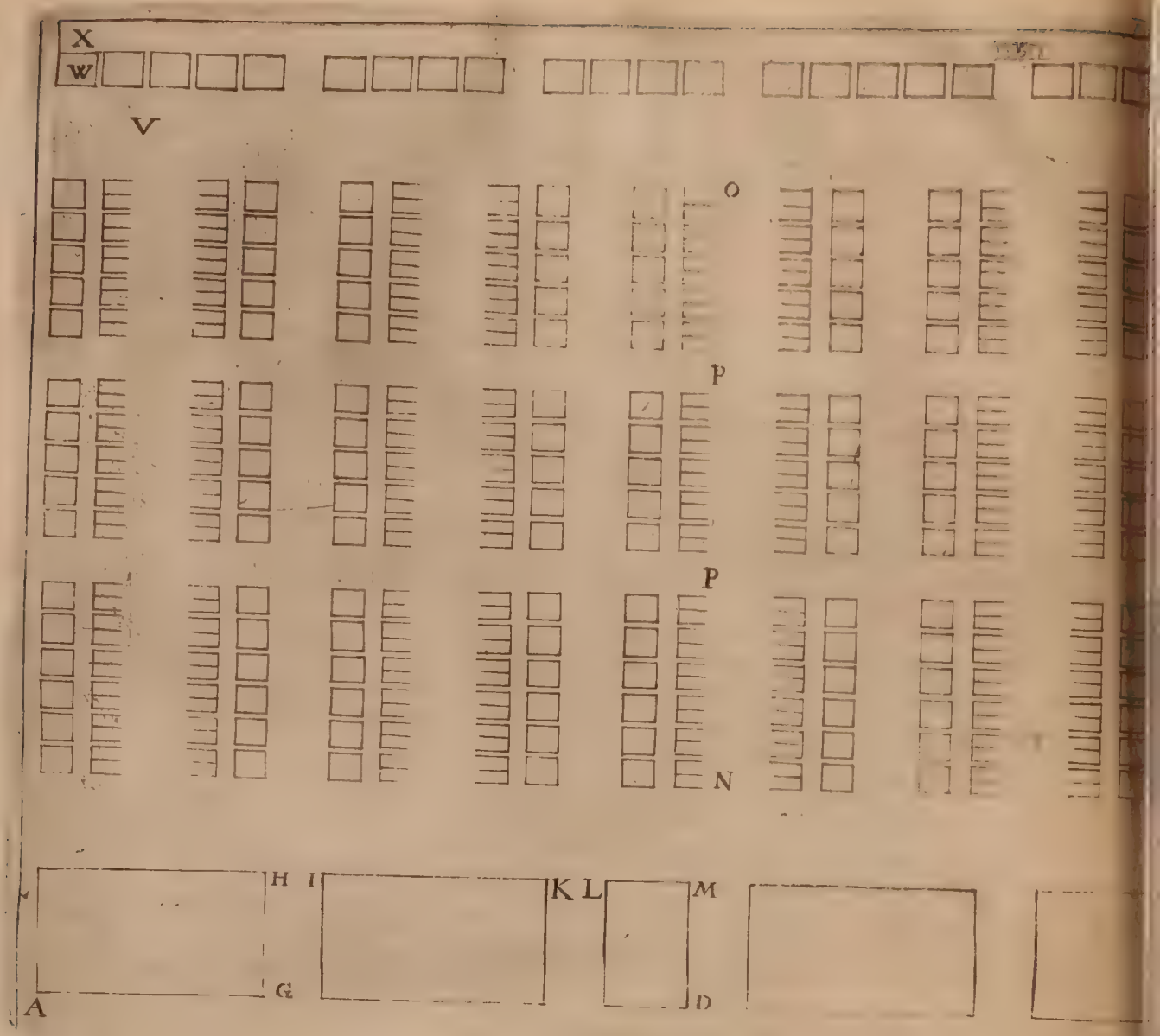
CHAP. II.

Of distributing the quarters.

GReat discretion must be used in appointing to everie one such quarter as is [a] fitting & conformable to the qualitie of his person, and convenience of the place. The best way to avoid suspicion of partialitie is, that such as be ill lodged now, be better accommodated the next time. The market-place (for the conveniencie of all, and for safetie) is to be in the middle; but so as no streets runne through it leading to the Rendezvous or place of arms.

[a] *Pro gradu legionibus & auxiliis, equitibus & peditibus, loca deputantur in castris.* Veg. 3. 8.

When



THis Regiment consisteth of 4 Troopes of Horse, *viz.* two of *Curassiers*, and two of *Harquebusiers*: which Regiment containeth in bredth (or front) from A. to B. 700 foot, and in depth (or length) from B. to C. 300 foot. from A. to D. is 205 foot in bredth, for one Company of *Curassiers*, which consisteth of 80 horse, together with 80 Nags, which have 5 files of huts, and 5 files of horse, which *Curassiers* are quartered (or lodged) on the right hand of the Regiment.

From E. to Z. is 115 foot in bredth for a Company of *Harquebusiers*, which consisteth of 100 horse, and it hath 3 files of huts and horses.

From A. to G. is the space of ground where the Collonell of the Regiment is lodged, on the right hand of these 4 Companies, and the said enclosure for the Collonell is 70 foot broad, from A. to G.

From G. to H. is 40 foot in depth (or length) for the said enclosure for the Collonell: and so are all the other enclosures of the Officers.

From H. to I. is 20 foot in bredth, for the streete betweene the Collonels Enclosure, and the Enclosure for the Lieutenant and Cornet of the said Collonels Company (which are both lodged in one Enclosure, marked I, K.) which hath also 70 foot in bredth, as that of the Collonell; which Enclosure is divided into 2 parts: The Lieutenant being lodged on the right hand, and hath 40 foot in bredth for his Enclosure: And the Cornet on the left hand (with one of the Trumpetters) having the other 30 foot in bredth of the said Enclosure; which maketh 70 foot for them both.

Frō K. to L. is another streete of 20 foot broad, to the enclosure marked L. M.

L. M. is the Enclosure where the Quartermaster is lodged, with two other horsemen which he pleaseth to admit of, which is 25 foot broad, and 40 foot long, as the rest. Their hut (within the said Enclosure) being 12 foot square for them three, and their Stable is 25 foot broad, for their six horses.

From M. to N. is 30 foot for the streete betweene the Quartermasters Enclosure, and the first huts for the horsemen, marked N.

Frō N. to O. is 180 foot for the men, *viz.* for 16 huts, and their 32 of Infantery: That is, where the the Champaine ground, among t the same ligne before and behinde Troopes of *Curassiers* there bee 2 13 foot broad, and the huts of the long for one horseman and his Bo space for the drayne of rayne wate the huttes. Thete huts have their of their horses, and a small one op hay and straw, every one behinde

Q. are two streets of 12 foot br *Harquebusiers*.

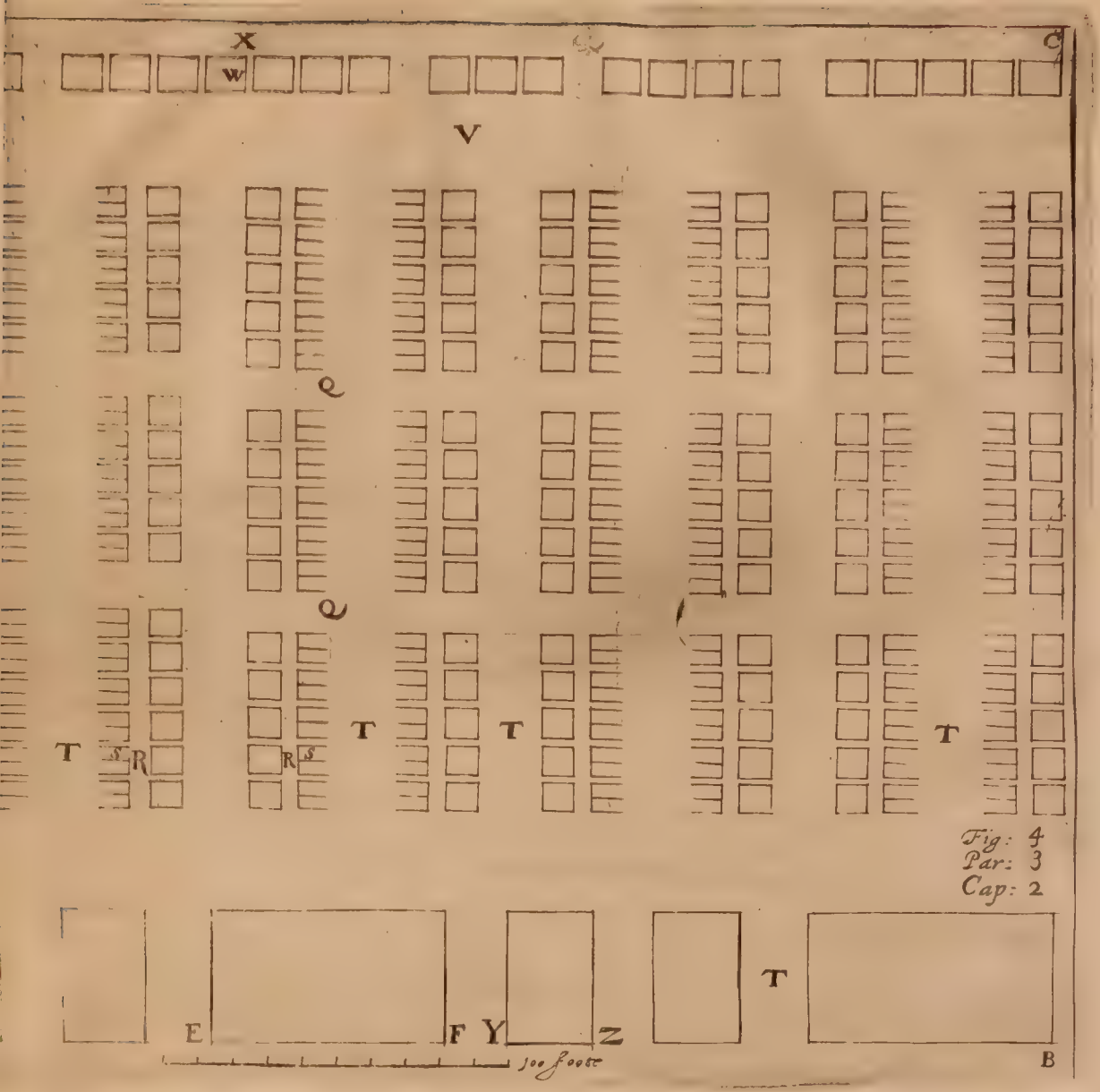
R. is a street of 5 foot broad, bet gers for their horses.

S, is 10 foote for the Stables fo with their heads toward their hut for his Litter, and 8 foot for the 2 huts. And more ground than 8 foo would cause a great disorder and co measures.

T. is a street of 20 foot broad b which streete they mount and ali are bound to keepe cleane, and to daves.

V. is 30 foot in bredth, for the street.

W. are the Sutlers huts, being



g of the files of huts for the horſ-
file, agreeable to the Regiments
s of Cavalry are to be lodged in
y, they might all make one and
ients. And through the ſaid two
marked P. which ſtreets are of
are 10 foote broade, and 8 foote
veene 2 huts there is 2 foote of
g from the thatch or covers of
es or paſſages towards the heads
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ch paſſe through the Troopes of

e horſemens huts, and the man-

rſes, which horſes are placed
ery horſe hath 4 foot in bredth
ccording to the length of their
ſt not take; for otherwiſe it
not obſerving the ſaid preciſe

the heeles of their horſes: in
ir horſes; which ſtreete they
ay the dung every two or three

ed the Victuallers (or Suttlers)

ſquare, and more roome they

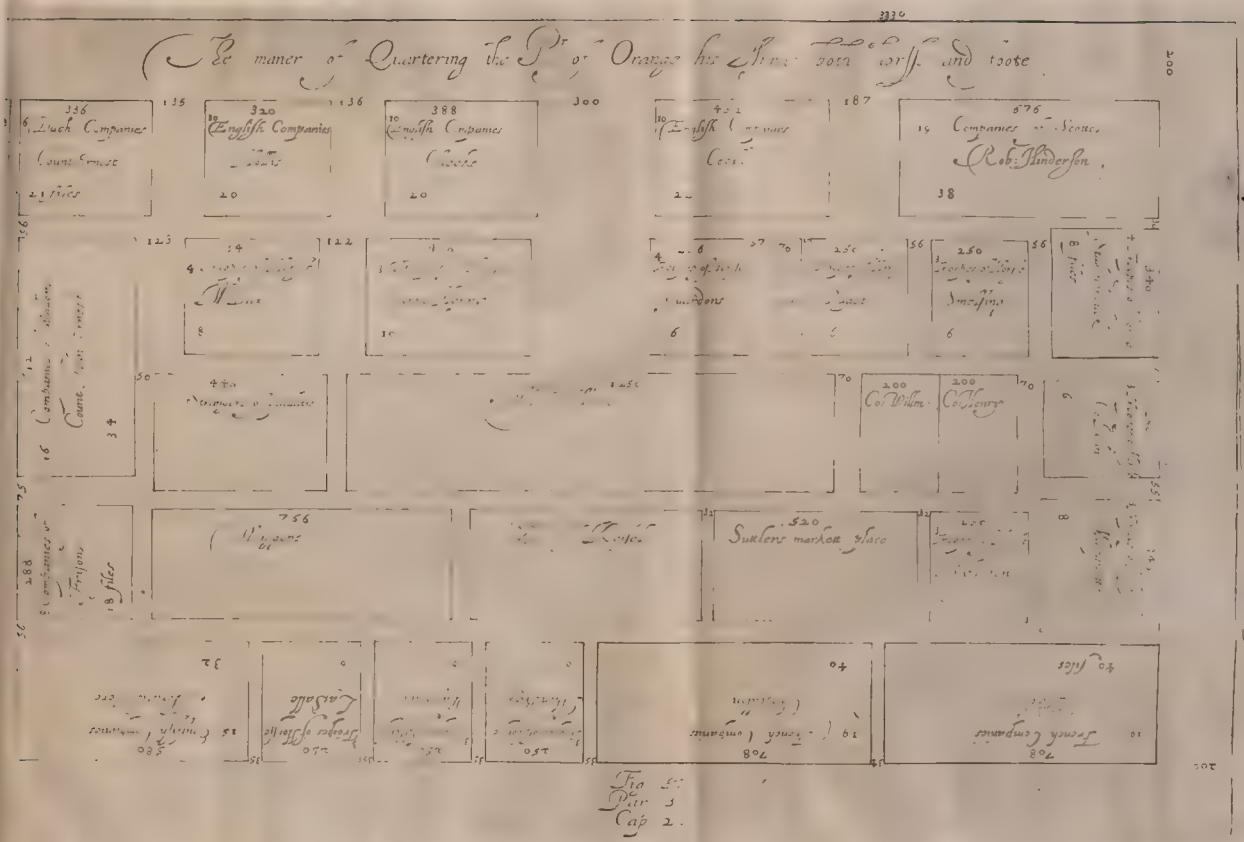
they muſt not take, unleſſe (when they have many Penſioners) the Quarter-maſter give them a foot or two more in bredth, but not in depth, to obſerve the meaſure of 300 foot in the depth of the Regiment, as the Infantery.

X. is 10 foot of ground behinde the Suttlers huts, for a place for the Suttlers, the horſ-men and their wives to dreſſe their victuals. And in no other place of the Quarter muſt any fire bee made. Neither are they to caſt any filth, &c. within the Quarter, but to carry it to the place appointed thereunto, upon payne of a fine, which the Provoſt taketh.

E. F. is the Encloſure of the Captaine of a troope of *Harquebuſiers*, being of the ſame bredth and depth as thoſe of the Capt. of *Cuiraſſiers*, *viz.* 70. foot broad, and 40 foot deepe. And the ancienteſt Captaine of *Harquebuſiers*, or *Cuiraſſiers* cloſeth the battalion of the Regiment on the left hand, at the corner marked B.

F. Y. is a ſtreet of 20 foot broad, to the Lieutenant of the Troop of *Harquebuſiers* his encloſure Y.

Y. Z. is 25 foot in bredth for the encloſure of the ſaid Lieutenant, where alſo are placed his 4 horſes; having in depth 40 foor. And the Cornets of the Troops of *Harquebuſiers* are lodged on the right hand in the 2 firſt huts of the horſemen, and that to place his 3 horſes, and the 4th horſe is the Trumpeters, who alwayes lodgeth with the Cornet. Theſe Companies of *Harquebuſiers* have alſo 180 foot depth for the quartering of their 3 files of huts marked (in the *Cuiraſſiers*) N.O. but theſe have but 15 huts in every file for 30 horſe. having alſo two ſtreets (as the *Cuiraſſiers*) through them marked Q. being of 12 foot broad (as aboveſaid) leaving 3 foot of ſpace betweene their huttes for the draine (whereas the *Cuiraſſiers* have but 2 foot) their hutts are (alſo) of 10 foot broad and 8 foot deepe for 2 *Harquebuſiers*, and 8 foot for the litter of their two horſes, and 10 foot for their Stable. And 5 foot for a ſtreet betweene their huts, and the mangers for their horſes: their Suttlers ſtreets, their Suttlers huts, &c. are as the *Cuiraſſiers*.


The maner of Quartering the Pr of Orange his Shipps both ouerst and toote
336
Dutch Companies
320
English Companies
388
English Companies
English Companies
576
Companies of Scotts
Rob: Flinderson
Sutlers market place
Fra: Fr
Par: 3
Cap 2.

When the quarter is to be in ſome ſuſpected place, it ſhould (if poſſibly it could) be made in the day time, before the approach of the night, that ſo the fitteſt place for the alarm place might be made choice of, and alſo for the corps-du-guard; alſo the better to diſcover and obſerve the approaches of the enemie, and to appoint the ſtands of the Sentinells; that ſo the ſouldiers finding all things readie, be not put to finde out their lodgings in the dark with lighted ſtraw, in danger to fire the houſes: beſides, a Lieutenant with 25 Harquebuſiers uſeth to be ſent out before, and to place themſelves beyond the further ſide of the village where the quarter ſhall be, placing Sentinells a good diſtance before them, to prevent the enemies ſuddain approach on that part. The beſt houſe muſt be appointed for the Generall, as neare the Corps-du-guard as may be; the reſt of the officers are to be accommodated in their order. Everie Captain muſt lodge among his ſouldiers. The troops, being come neare to the quarter, make *Alto*; and receiving information by the Quartermaſter Generall, or one of the particular Quartermaſters, that the quarters are readie, the Chief giveth licenſe to the Captains to enter their quarters. They which have the guard are to be conducted to the place by the Quartermaſter Generall. But if the armie be encamped in the field, the Cavallrie is to be quartered, according to the [b] manner of quartering of a regiment, [c] repreſented in *figure* 4. part 3. chap. 2. And of the whole armie in Fig. 5.

[b] The Romanes manner of quartering or encamping, is ſhewed in figure by *Lipſius*, in his book *de Milit. Rom. lib. 5. dial. 4.* Alſo by *Sr H. Savile*, in his annotations upon *Tacitus*. And by *Sr Cl. Edmonds* in his obſervations upon *Cæſars commentaries, lib. 3. cap. 9.* And deſcribed by *Veg. lib. 3. cap. 8.*

[c] For the modern quarterings, ſee *S. Stephen* his caſtrametarion. Alſo *D. de ſolemne*, and others.

CHAP. III.

Of the neceſſitie of ſecuring the quarters.

NOthing ſooner deceiveth an unexperienced Captain, then to perſwade himſelf that he is ſuperiour in forces, and in advantage of place, and ſo farre diſtant from his enemie as he cannot, or dare not aſſail him. Upon which ſuppoſition the [a] ſurpriſings of quarters are often grounded, it being no marvail that ſecure and diſordered men ſhould be aſſaulted by ordered men & reſolute;

[a] *Militibus ad capiendum cibum occupatis, aut munera facienda diſperſis, facilè nectuntur inſidiæ. Noctis obſcuritas, neceſſitas ſomni, paſcentium equorum diſperſio, occaſionem ſuperuenientibus præſtat.* Veg. lib. 3. 8.

lute; among the Cavallrie especially, where the souldier cannot arm himself without help: his horse-boy nor himselfe being scarce themselves, (as but newly rouzed out of their sleep by the alarm) can hardly tell where to finde bridle or saddle, or light: so as the enemie is upon their jacks before they can mount, or at least unite themselves together.

These things oftentimes happen, but are justly derided by good souldiers; [b] and therefore all diligence must be used at all times as if the enemie were at hand, readie to set upon the quarters everie moment.

[b] *Castrorum munitio curanda: nihil enim neque tam salutare, neque tam necessarium invenitur in bello.* Idem lib. 1. cap. 21.

CHAP. IV.

Of the manner of securing the quarters.

ALl the diligences used about securing of the quarters, seem onely to serve for the gaining of time,[a] and that the enemie may not charge you on the suddain, so as the souldiers have not convenient time to arm themselves, mount their horses, and assemble at the place of arms. To effect this, there is no better way then to [b] make sure the enemies approaches. If the quarter be in a suspected place, the companies of Harquebusiers are to be quartered in the advenues of the village, the Lances (if any be) and Cuirassiers in the middle.

At the entrances of all the streets, either trees or [c] waggons are to be placed acrosse, giving order to the Harquebusiers to guard those passages, and that none of them mount on horse-back without speciall order: that so, the rest may have time to assemble at the place of arms, if the enemie come upon them; unto which a new passage must be cut, for the more privacie and securitie. If there be Dragons, then they are to guard the said approaches: If infanterie, then is it their task to do it.

If the scituation of the place be such as that the enemie may environ it round, the usuall entrances or approaches to the

[a] *Subita conterrent hostes, usitata vilescunt.*

[b] The Romanes manner of fortifications about their camps, for securitie, are fully described by *Veget. lib. 1. cap. 24.*

If the enemie were neare, all the armie stood readie for battell, to guard them which (behinde them) wrought about the trenches. And this was done by every centurie by turns: every souldier becoming a pioner for the time *Ibid cap 25.*

[c] For a suddain defence of the quarter (it being in a champain countrey, destitute of any other) it hath been usuall to enclose the quarter with waggons and carts. So did the Helvetians (now called Swissers) as *Cæsar* recordeth it, *Com. cap.* 10. And to this purpose *vide Veg. lib. 3. cap. 10.*

Perse (imitantes Romanos) ductis fossis castra constituunt, & quia arenosa sunt propè omnia, saccos quos inanes portaverant, ex pulverulenta (quæ effoditur) terra complent, eorúmque cumulo aggerem faciunt. ibid.

the village are to be ſtopped up, and new ones cut in ſome ſecret places, as gardens or the like, diſtant from the uſuall wayes: that ſo the enemie may be afraid to charge home a Centinell or Corps-de-guard, thereby to enter with them as they retreat. The quarters are to be well barricadoed about, except the new cut paſſages leading to the Rendez-vous.

CHAP. V.

Of the Rendez-vous, or alarm place.

THe alarm place is that place without the village, where the ſouldiers are to aſſemble to withſtand an aſſailing enemie, being a place of great conſequence.

In the election of this place, conſideration muſt be had of the ſcituation of the villages and countrey, whether it be large or ſtrait; alſo of the time, whether it be by day or night: again, whether the Cavallrie be lodged together, or in ſeverall villages. If together in one village, and in the night, (when the enemie may come upon them the more at unaware, as not being diſcoverable very farre) then this place muſt not be in front of the village, as being too neare the enemies approach, whereby it might be ſeiſed on by him, and ſo your men cut off one after another as they come thither to aſſemble themſelves: but it muſt be on the ſides or flanks of the village, though the baggage be hazarded, which [a] inviting the enemie to pillaging, often giveth him occaſion of diſorder. But in the day time it were beſt to be in front, ſhewing the more courage.

If the Cavallrie be quartered in diverſe villages (which often happeneth, eſpecially in places little ſuſpected) the qualitie of the countrey muſt be conſidered. Some villages may be backed with rivers, & ſo give but one entrance to the enemie: then the generall place of arms or rendez-vous ſhall be in the center. And thoſe villages which are expoſed to the firſt brunt, ſhall be as corps-de-guards to aſſure the reſt. Theſe (upon alarm given) muſt aſſemble in their particular

[a] This all ages have verified. The States men (by a ſtratagem) had ſurpriſed S. *Hertogen-Boſh, anno* 1585. but by reaſon of the covetouſneſſe of the ſouldiers (neglecting their charges, to fall to pillaging) were beaten out again with loſſe. *Meteren. lib.* 12.

alarm places, from thence they shall advance, united to receive the charge, though the enemie farre exceed them in number: and must sustain him so long, till they may be assured that the rest are all met at the generall Rendez-vous, whither (being forced by the enemie) they shall retreat by little and little, the other advancing to relieve them. If the countrey be open, so as the enemie may assail which he please, then they must use those diligences as when the Cavallrie is lodged altogether in one village. They which are first assaulted must make resistance untill the other be met at the generall Rendez-vous.

Touching the order of their assembling together in the alarm place, the Commissarie Generall, or Quarter-master Generall, overnight appointeth a certain place for every troop, where they shall stand, which way faced, &c.

CHAP. VI.

Of the guards.

THe Commissarie Generall is to keep account of the [a] guards, and to give orders requisite to those that are to have the guard: wherein he may employ one or more companies, according to occasions. The Corps-de-guard must be in the middle of the village. The guards, being disposed in their places, must be every night visited by the Commissarie Generall (which often the Lieutenant Generall, and sometime the Generall himself ought to do) to keep the souldiers in the greater awe. The Generalls companie is exempt from the ordinarie guards and convoyes, because they must be a guard to the Generall, (unlesse the Generall go in person) and so is the Lieutenant Generalls companie.

The companies entring the guard, must be compleatly armed, and sound their trumpets; their Lieutenant taking information of all things from the Lieutenant which goeth from the guard, and then certifying his captain; who is to acquaint his superiour officers with all occurrences, and

with

[a] Of the guards, and means of securing the quarters, used among the Romanes, *Vegetius* handleth at large, *lib.* 3. *cap.* 8.

with the reports of such as went to discover and scower the high wayes, also of the convoyes and other duties.

If the Cavallrie lodge in severall villages (which ever must not be farre distant from each other) in everie village a companie must have the guard and Sentinells.

[b] The Captains, officers and souldiers which have the guard must be armed all night; and have their horses at hand, readie bridled, observing all possible silence.

[b] Edict for Martiall law. *art.* 58.

In the day time, if there be any open champain within half a league (or thereabout) of the quarter, the companie which hath the guard shall send out a Corporall with 12 or 15 horse, which shall hide himself in some covert place neare the entrance of the said champain. There he shall place double Sentinels in some eminent place, who seing some Cavallrie, one shall go to descrie them, the other shall go and tell the Corporall; who sending word to the Corps-du-guard, shall advance at large, sending out 2 horses to take knowledge of the said Cavallrie. If there be some high tree neare the place where the said Corporall stood, he may thereon place a Sentinell, and save the sending out of the said 2 Sentinels. These horse shall be changed (or relieved) twice a day, by those which have the guard. If the enemie charge them, they are to retreat to the said entrance and there to entertain the enemie till they of the guard can be readie (upon the former notice given them) and come to second them.

If all the Cavallrie go to oppose the enemie, the Captain of the guard shall have the vanguard. If more companies then one be employed for guard, that companie shall have it, neare which the alarm was given.

Sometime it so happeneth as that the troops come to their quarter in the night and in ill weather, so as the advenues cannot be observed, nor fitting places for the guards nor Sentinels: Then the Commissarie Generall (or the Generall himself) is to go and appoint them as he shall judge most convenient: appointing to every companie 10 souldiers of guard, (more or lesse as need shall require) and commanding all to be in readinesse, giving order to the Corps-du-guard (as the onely remedie) that if the enemie assail the quarter, they go resolutely & charge him: which (besides the

honour

honour and reputation so gotten) oftentimes proveth [c] fortunate. Some use (to keep their souldiers awake) to sound the boute-selle at midnight, as if the enemie were at hand; but that might prove more dangerous then profitable: For after the first time, it maketh the souldiers secure and careless. Better it is that (after 2 or 3 houres refreshing) in such cases, the companies be caused to go out into the champain, every [d] souldier taking with him some oats and other refreshments; placing the Corps-de-guards as shall be thought fit, and not giving eare to the murmuring of the souldiers. But if the weather be rainie and tempestuous, such as that they must be under shelter, every officer (by certain houres) shall divide the night, and go from house to house, knocking and calling to the souldiers, causing them to saddle their horses. A while after him, another is to enter the houses, and see every souldier armed and ready to mount, punishing those that are sluggish.

The Quartermasters shall also (by turns) visit the quarters and guards. The Chief himself is also to visit the souldiers, calling to one and to another with a loud voice, to make them the more attentive.

[c] *Audaces fortuna juvat.*

[d] *Si sint istæ cautelæ, nihil nocturni aut diurni superventus hostium nocere possunt.* Veg. lib. 3. cap. 10.

CHAP. VII.

Of the Sentinells.

SEeing [a] that they of the guard cannot be alwayes on horse-back, nor discover the enemie a farre off, to prevent a suddain surprise, Sentinels have been invented, which every Corps-de-guard setteth out, of those souldiers which have the guard. These are usually placed [b] double, that while one goeth to certifie the Chief of the Corps-de-guard what he hath heard or seen, the other stayeth to observe new accidents which might happen.

They are placed where most high wayes joyn, to possesse all the advenues, if they exceed not 300 paces distance.

Nearer to the Corps-de-guard there useth to be placed a single

[a] The Romanes manner of setting out of Sentinels, and all that belongeth to the watch, *Vegetius* sheweth *lib. 3. cap. 8.*

[b] *Necessarii locis ac temporibus non modò simplices, verùm etiam duplices vigiliæ constituendæ sunt, ut si quid alteram lateat, ambas latere non possit.* Leo Tact. cap. 14. 31.

ſingle Sentinell, to obſerve the motions of the other double.

Between theſe, another ſingle Sentinell ſometime is placed (when the double are ſomewhat further off to poſſeſſe ſome croſſe way, or when for ſome other hinderance they are not in view of him) which may have both them and the neareſt ſingle Sentinell in view. So that every Sentinell muſt know that he is onely placed there to certifie the Corps-de-guard of all occurrences; ſo as (though he were provoked by any advantageous occaſion) he muſt not ſtirre a foot; or elſe he committeth a [c] capitall crime. While the one is gone to relate his obſervation to the Corps-de-guard, if the ſecond be forced by the enemie, he ſhall by little and little retreat to the ſaid Corps-de-guard.

No Sentinell muſt alight from his horſe, unleſſe for naturall neceſſitie; and then but one at once.

In the day time, the Sentinells are to be placed on high places to diſcover the further, but not on the highwaies, leſt they be ſurpriſed by forragers or others of the enemie, pretending to be friends: he ſhall therefore keep a ſtones caſt out of the highway, ſuffering none to accoſt him.

In the night (if it may be) they ſhall be placed in valleys, becauſe from thence one ſeeth beſt what cometh from the higher ground. They ſhall ſuffer no perſon (whoſoever he be) to enter or go out of the quarter; but cauſing him to ſtand at 30 or 40 pates diſtance from them, the one ſhall go and certifie his officer; who ([d] having the watch-word) ſhall go and take notice of him, and know his buſineſſe in that place, and at that time.

The Sentinells are to be changed (or relieved) after this manner; The [e] houre being come, the Lieutenant parteth from the Corps-de-guard with that number of horſe which are to ſtand Sentinell, the one half of theſe he committeth to a Corporall, or old expert ſouldier which goeth with him (for the Cornet muſt not forſake his ſtandard) the other moytie he retaineth to himſelf. This diviſion made, the Lieutenant with his troop goeth one way, the Corporall with his, the other; encompaſſing the whole quarter, each of them having a trumpet with them. Thus they (riding one towards another)

[c] That ſouldier which (by day or night) ſhall remove from the place where he was placed Sentinell by his Corporall, before he be by him called away or relieved, ſhall be puniſhed with death, without favour. *Edict. art.* 28.
Pœna mortis apud Romanos, illi qui locum deſeruiſſet aut omnino fugiſſet ex ſtatione Polyb. lib. 1.

[d] Since the Prince of *Parma's* time, the Sentinells have not been truſted with the word: by reaſon of a miſcarriage at the ſiedge at *Tournay*, which the States men relieved by wreſting the word from a Centinell.

[e] The Romanes divided their night (& ſo their day) into 4 watches, every watch containing 3 artificiall houres, which were unequall and planetarie. The firſt night-watch ever began at ſunſetting; the ſecond continued untill midnight: the reſt accordingly. Every Sentinell watched 3 houres, and then was relieved.
In quatuor partes ad clepſydram ſunt diviſæ vigiliæ, ut non amplius quàm tribus horis nocturnis neceſſe ſit vigilare. A tubicine omnes vigiliæ committuntur, & finitis horis à tornicine revocantur. Veg. lib. 3. cap. 8.

change the Sentinells from place to place, conducting the discharged Sentinells with them, till they meet each other.

The Captain having gone the first round, [f] the rounders are to be sent out, to see whether these Sentinells be vigilant. And sometimes 4 other rounders are sent out, twice as farre beyond the Sentinells, as they are from the quarter, (twice at least in a night) to discover round about the quarter, and to observe whether the dogs bark more then usually, &c.

If they observe any thing, one comes back to bring the news, the other 3 go on. In the day time, a Sentinell shall be placed on the top of the steeple of the village, where the quarter is, and a boore with him, as best knowing the passages and approaches. If the Sentinell which alwayes walks before the Corps-de-guard cannot heare him, another Sentinell shall be placed at the foot of the steeple, so that these three may understand each other, and (without losse of time) give notice to the Corps-de-guard. Besides, there ought to be double [g] Sentinells on horse-back placed on high places without the quarter, to be able to discover the further.

The Generall hath alwayes a Sentinell at his tent, so hath the Lieutenant Generall, (taken out of their own guards) and so the Commissarie Generall. No Captain may have a Sentinell (not to overburthen the souldiers) unlesse he command the quarter, or have the Cornet lodging with him: except the Captains of Harquebusiers which lodge in the advenues, that so they may the sooner have notice of an alarm.

The Commissarie Generall must shew the Captain that hath the guard, where the Sentinells for the quarter shall be placed. The one Sentinell (when they see men approaching) shall withdraw himself somewhat from the other, towards the quarter; that so (if any violence be offered to the other) he may runne to the Corps-de-guard.

They are not onely to certifie of the approach of the enemie or any other; but also are to observe the fires which they see, or the barking of dogges which they heare more

[f] The sending out of rounders was also used by the Romanes. *Idoneos tamen tribuni & probatissimos eligant, qui vigilias circumeant, & renuntient si qua emerserit culpa, quos circitores appellabant.* Veg. ibid.

[g] *Equites extra vallum nocturnas excubias facere debent.* Ibid.

more then usuall, or shooting with canon or small shot afarre off, and of all to inform the Corps-de-guard.

If an alarm be given whilest the Lieutenant and Corporall aforesaid are about to change the Sentinels, they must presently send word to the quarter, and instantly hasten towards the place where the alarm is, leaving the Sentinels to stand somewhat the longer.

[h] To assure the quarter in an open and champain countrey and much suspected, it is good to place Sentinels 200 or 300 paces from the quarter, answering one upon another (as upon all occasions they must be) as in a circle round about it. And these not to stand neare the wayes or principall approaches, (as the manner is) but alwayes passing to and fro, one towards another, as if they would change places: By which continuall motions none may passe undiscovered. As farre beyond these, they which went to discover have their courses, sometimes riding up even to the adverse garrisons (if they be not too farre distant) which shall be shewed at large in the next chapter.

[h] *Castra munire semper tutum est, &c. si enim aliquid adversum contingat, minùs imperatorium erit dicere aliquando, Non putâram.* Leo Tact. cap. 20.

CHAP. VIII.

Of scouts to discover the highwayes.

THe quarters being thus accommodated, the Commissarie Generall shall depute a Corporall with 12 or 15 horse, and a trumpet to discover or scowre the highwayes towards the enemies aboad; without which diligence the enemie might charge the Sentinels so suddenly, and enter with them, as there would be no time for the Corps-de-guard and others to prepare themselves for defence. These do consist partly of Cuirassiers, and partly of Harquebusiers, to give the alarm. They are to advance towards the enemie some 3 or 4 houres march, by the severall highwayes, 4 or 5 to a way, as occasion shall require.

They must not set foot a ground, but must silently go, listning if they heare any rumour, which in the [a] night is easie to be heard. If they heare any thing without being discovered, the Corporall shall secretly send word to the quarter by a souldier of the approach of the enemie. And when he judgeth the first is arrived, he may send a second to assure the former advice; retreating by little and little, and observing the enemie and the number of his horse: which he may easilier guesse by their footing, then by view. But if the enemie perceived him, he shall cause a Carabine or two to be discharged, and shall speedily dispatch away a souldier to certifie the quarter. Or if the enemies number be great, he shall set on fire some house thereabout, they of the quarter knowing beforehand wherefore it is done. And sending two souldiers with more certain news, they shall give fire to their Carabines when they be so neare the quarter as that they may be heard, thereby to give them the more time to get ready. If the quarter be in a very suspicious place, more companies of discoverers must be sent out, and they are to have a countersigne given them (as the name of some town, &c.) to know each other by in the night.

Alarms (though false) cannot be prevented, it being in the enemies choice to shew himself as often as he please, happily for no other intent but to weary your souldiers; or by that stratagem to make them secure and careless. To remedie this, the Captains use to give the alarm secretly (without sound or noise) by silent advices; that so the enemy vaunt not of putting you to trouble, but wearie himself. And thus the horrour of the sounds of trumpets and noise of warlike cries is avoided, which hinder the hearing of the Commanders directions. But if the enemie charge the said Discoverers or Sentinells so heard, as that they have no opportunitie to send word, but the enemie puts on to enter the quarter with them (which is the best way for him to compasse his purpose) then they shall (flying to the quarter) give the alarm with firings of the Harquebusiers and calling out aloud, entering not at the usuall wayes, but at the private ones; to give the enemie occasion of suspence, not knowing whither they might draw him on. Moreover, when

[a] *Tutiùs operantur exploratores noctibus quàm diebus; nam quodammodo ipse sui proditur inventor, cujus speculator fuerit ab adversario deprehensus.* Veg. lib. 3. cap. 6.

when the alarm is thus ſecretly given (as before ſhewed) and having ſome notice of the enemies forces how ſtrong they are in number, you may cauſe your ſouldiers to mount with all poſſible ſecrecie, and order them for fight, on the flank of the enemies advenue, leaving the Sentinels (with ſome trumpets) there ſtanding, with command that, when the enemie approacheth them, they ſhall [b] bravely ſound an alarm. Whereupon the enemie (if he be a ſouldier) will charge them in full careare with one ſquadron to enter with them, and then ſecond thoſe with the reſt of his troops: whereupon it will be hard (eſpecially in the night) to keep the ſouldiers from pillaging. The firſt (entring without reſiſtance) will be ſcattered about the houſes; the reſt will haſten to get their ſhares: and whatſoever the Captains do, they ſhall not be able to keep them in ſuch order as they ought. Then ſhall your troops reſolutely charge them, not doubting of a good iſſue, they being now ſurpriſed which thought to finde you aſleep. Or if it be not thought fit to fight, yet may you by this means make a ſafe retreat, ſo as you be not troubled with too much baggage.

If there be no bridges or ſtrait paſſages between the quarter and the enemie, by which he muſt neceſſarily paſſe, the further the diſcoverers ride towards the enemie, the better; if he lay in garriſon (ſo as the diſtance be not too great) they may ride to the very gates. But if there be ſuch ſtrait paſſages or bridges by which the enemie muſt of neceſſitie paſſe if he will aſſail the quarter, there muſt be guards of Harquebuſiers placed, which by their giving fire, or otherwiſe, ſhall give notice if the enemie ſhall approach. Sometime a whole companie is to be ſent out upon this ſervice, being a guard for the whole armie.

[b] Such a ſtratagem was uſed by *S. Fran. Vere, Anno* 1589. who being to paſſe through a wood neare *Loe*, the enemie from that caſtle came forth, to gaule them in their paſſage. *S. Fran.* with 50 horſe and 6 Trumpets made a ſtand about the middle of the wood, haſting the troops and carriages out of the wood into the plain, placing 100 foot with 6 drums in the reare. The enemie gave 3 ſhowts (as the Spaniſh manner is when they go to charge) but could neither ſee nor be ſeen by reaſon of the winding of the way in the wood. Upon this he commanded the Drums and Trumpets to ſtand, & ſound a charge: whereat the enemie made a ſtand, expecting to be charged; which gave time for all the troops to get into the plain, by haſtening their march.
Manuſcript penned by *S. Fran. Vere*, of his own exploits, &c.

CHAP. IX.

Of forraging.

FOrraging is an action of great importance and danger. 1 Of importance, becauſe thereon dependeth the ſuſtenance of the horſes. 2 Of danger, by reaſon of [a] the enemies endeavours to ſet upon the guards and convoyes of forragers, which muſt be ſent out at leaſt twice a week. Therefore, that theſe forragers may the better be ſecured, there muſt alwaies be a good groſſe of Infanterie and Cavallrie ſent with them, under the command of a chief officer, or at leaſt a well experienced Captain. The Provoſt or one of his aſſiſtants is to go with them, to puniſh ſuch as are exorbitant or ſtraggle. If the forrage be for the whole armie, the Lieutenant generall is to lead the convoy. [b] The baggage nor horſe-boyes muſt be mingled among the troops.

It is not fit to go twice together to one place to forrage, leſt the enemie knowing it, watch an opportunitie. At firſt it is good to forrage in the moſt remote places, & where the enemie is like to come to encamp: but if the enemie be ſetled, it is not good to forrage ſo neare him as that he might ſet upon the convoy with Infanterie and Cavallrie; but rather in ſuch places, where he can hardly (without great danger to himſelf) endammage the forragers. [c] If there be one or more ſtreets by which the enemie might come, between the quarter and the place of forrage, ſome convenient number of foot, and 10 or 12 horſe muſt be left at the advenues of each of the ſaid ſtreets. The horſe are to place a Sentinell, & to ſend out two to diſcover the wayes a good diſtance before them. By this means the forragers having finiſhed their forraging, make their retreat ſafely; to which purpoſe alſo one or two troops of 25 horſe a piece uſe to march upon the flanks of the forragers. When all the forragers are marching back again towards the quarter, all the convoy marcheth in the reare; it being unlikely that the enemie will ſet upon them with any great forces between their convoy and their quarter.

[a] *Hoſtes qui longè a ſuis aut pabuli, aut prædæ gratiâ commorantur, ſubitò occupandi cum delectu.* Veg. lib. 3 cap. 10.

[b] *Pugnatores ab impedimentis laxamento aliquo dividuntur, nè conſtipati lædantur in prælio, ambulante exercitu.* Ibid. cap. 6.

[c] *Ut locorum varietas advenerit, ità defenſionis ratio varietur.* Ibid.

At

At the place of [d] forrage, the Chief ſhall cauſe a troop of Harquebuſiers to advance ſomewhat before the reſt, there to ſtand and to ſuffer none to paſſe beyond: he is alſo to ſend out ſome ſouldiers on every ſide, and to viſit woods and valleys,&c.

For the better ſecuring of the ſaid forragers, or the quarter,there uſe to be 50 or more of the Infanterie(which may be fitly performed by Dragoniers)with a competent number of horſe, placed in ſome caſtle or ſtrong Church within 2 or 3 houres riding of the quarter. But to ſecure the quarter, there ought to be two places equidiſtant ſo guarded, which might cut off thoſe ſmall troops which runne neare the armie on either ſide. And if the troops be of number,theſe may (by their diſcoverers or ſpies) receive notice thereof,and ſo ſuddenly inform the quarter.

[d] *Vbi pabulandi tempus fuerit, alii pabulum colligant, alii apparati inſtructique ſequantur, ut nè ſi omnes ſe ad pabulum colligendum converterint, & ſubita quædam irruptio aut inſidiæ fuerint, ipſi imparati ſparſique opprimantur.* Leo Tact. cap. 17.

CHAP. X.

Of garriſons.

BY reaſon of the affinitie between a camp and a garriſon,it will not be amiſſe (though ſomewhat by way of digreſſion) to ſay ſomething of them. The fitteſt places for the Cavallrie to be laid in garriſon are thoſe which are frontiers towards the enemy:thereby the enemies excurſions are hindred,and their own friends ſecured. Whereas otherwiſe (though they be never ſo ſtrong of Infanterie,) they are like to have ſome of the enemies horſe alwayes at their gates. Beſides,it gives more [a] courage to the Cavallrie to have their garriſon thus on the frontiers, againſt the time of their going out upon ſervice;then if they had ſpent all the winter [b] lazily in ſome garriſon more within the countrey. It is good to appoint them their ordinarie ſettled garriſons, that ſo they may there leave their baggage, and go into the field with the leſſe incumbrance; which will alſo make them the better skilled in the knowledge of the countrey and wayes. If there be one troop or more of horſe laid in garriſon in ſome walled

[a] *Adverſus omnia profuit, milites quotidiano exercitio roborare, &c.* [b] *ſeverè in deſides vindicare.* Veg. lib. 1. cap. 1 *Exercitus labore proficit, otio conſenescit.* Ibid. lib. 3. cap. 26.

walled citie where the horſe make no guard, the Captain of each troop muſt always keep one of his ſouldiers in the Corps-de-guard of the governour, to give him notice of all occurrences, of the enemies approaches, alarms, &c.

Beſides, it is fit that a troop of horſe having a frontiere citie for their garriſon, ſhould keep 15 horſe upon the guard; if there be more companie, then 25 at leaſt, to be preſently readie upon all occaſions, while the reſt can prepare themſelves. And always at the [c] opeing of the gates, everie morning, two or more horſes are to be ſent out to diſcover about whether there be any embuſcadoes. For the ſecuring of your diſcoverers ſome ordinance is alwayes kept readie, and untill they return none are to be ſuffered to go out of the gate.

If the countrey about the garriſon be champain, happily the enemie lying neare may have an embuſcadoe 2 or 3 leagues off. And the better to draw you into it, he may ſend out ſome horſe (the day before) within ſight of your garriſon; which returning the ſame way [d] (ſome driving cattell, others carrying ſacks, &c.) may draw out ſome of your horſe to regain their bootie, whereby you might fall into their embuſcadoe. In ſuch caſes you muſt obſerve ſuch cautelous diligences as ſhall be ſhewed in the [e] chapter of embuſcadoes.

If thoſe which you ſhall ſend out to diſcover meet with no boores, or that they come not to the garriſon as they were wont, it is a ſigne they are ſtayed by the enemies embuſcadoe.

If an alarm be given in the night, thoſe ſouldiers which have the guard muſt preſently mount; their Chief muſt inſtantly ſend two one way, and two another way to runne about the ramparts of the place, to take notice and to report wherefore the alarm was given: if the rumor continue, the reſt are to runne thither with all expedition. But this diligence of keeping the horſe at the Corps-de-guard is not of neceſſitie in ſuch garriſons which lie within the countrey, where there is no feare of ſurpriſes, or ſcaladoes.

[c] Anno 1584. the towne of *Zutphen* was taken and ſurpriſed by certain ſouldiers, which by night had conveyed themſelves cloſe to the gate: at the opening of which (in the morning) they violently ruſhed in, and kept it, till more ſupply came. *Meteren. lib.* 12.

[d] *Viriatus diſpoſito per occulta milite, paucos miſit qui abigerent pecora Segobrigenſium, ad quæ illi vindicanda, cùm frequentes procurriſſent, ſimulanteſque fugam prædatores perſequerentur, deducti in inſidias, cæſique ſunt.* Frontin. Strat. lib. 3. cap. 10.

[e] *Part.* 4. *cap.* 3. The like ſtratagems and embuſcadoes have been practiſed in the late warres. Anno 1599, Counte *Lodowiick* of *Naſſau* by the like device drew the Counte *Buſquoy* out of his garriſon of Sevenaer upon an embuſcadoe; where *Buſquoy* himſelf was taken priſoner (among others) which coſt him 20000 *guilders* ranſome and the town it ſelf taken. *Meteren. lib.* 21. 433.

CHAP.

CHAP. XI.

Of ſpies.

THe beſt and principall means for a Commander to avoid divers inconveniences, and to effect many worthy deſignes, are, Firſt [a] to be ſure to keep his own deliberations and reſolutions ſecret. [b] Secondly, to penetrate the deſignes and intentions of the enemie. For which purpoſe it behoveth him to have good ſpies, which muſt be exceeding well rewarded, that ſo they may be the readier to expoſe themſelves to all dangers. The beſt and moſt aſſured ſpies are ones own ſouldiers, which (feigning ſome diſcontent for want of pay or otherwiſe) enter into the enemies ſervice, and get themſelves into the Cavallrie, as having beſt opportunitie (whether in the field or in garriſon) to give information. Of theſe it is good to have many, and in ſeverall places, the one knowing nothing of the other. You are to agree with them of the place where they ſhall convey their letters, as ſome tree, gallows, or other place eaſie to finde, where they alſo ſhall finde yours, giving them order to come in perſon when their advice is of great importance: as, if the enemie would fall upon a quarter, ſurpriſe ſome place, or attempt ſome other great enterpriſe. There might alſo divers ſouldiers be daily ſent diſguiſed, under ſeverall pretences, to obſerve what is done in the enemies leaguer, when it is neare. The boores uſe alſo to ſerve for ſpies, aſwell women as men, which, being not much regarded nor ſuſpected, may have the freer acceſſe: but theſe are not alwaies to be truſted, neither are they ſo well able to judge of or to pierce into buſineſſe, and the leſſe aſſurance and information is to be had by their relations.

There are alſo ſpies which are called double, which muſt be men of great fidelitie. Theſe (to get credit with the enemie) muſt ſometimes give him true information of what paſſeth on the other ſide; but of ſuch things, and at ſuch times, as they may do no hurt. But theſe

[a] *Nulla conſilia meliora ſunt, quàm illa, quæ ignoraverit adverſarius antequam facias.* Veg. lib. 3. cap. 26.
Metellus Pius, in Hiſpania interrogatus, quid poſterâ die facturus eſſet, Tunicam meam, ſi id eloqui poſſet (inquit) comburerem.
Frontin. Stratag. lib. 1. cap. 1.
Veteres Minotauri ſignum in legionibus habuerunt, ut quemadmodum ille in intimo & ſecretiſſimo labyrintho abditus perhibetur, ità ducis conſilium ſemper occultum eſſet. Veg. 3. 6.

[b] *Explorandum ſolicitè, ut quid hoſtis moliatur, in præſenti, vel in futurum poſſimus agnoſcere.* Veg. lib. 3. cap. 6.
Livius giveth *Annibal* this commendation, *Omnia ei hoſtium, haud ſecus quàm ſua, nota erant.* lib. 22.
For want of good intelligence, many inconveniences have befallen divers Commanders. *Sempronius* (as *Livie* reporteth) having fought againſt the *Equi* till night parted them, thinking himſelf beaten, without further enquiries made towards Rome: the *Equi* alſo deeming themſelves overthrown, withdrew their armie into their owne country.
The ſame might be parallelled by divers modern examples, for which I referre the reader to our modern hiſtorians.

kinde of spies cannot continue long without being discovered.

If it be possible, such spies must be had, as are entertained into domesticall service of the chief officers of the enemie, the better to know their intentions and designes.

On the other side, there must be exceeding great care taken to beware of the enemies spies, which otherwise may do you as much mischief as you reap benefit by your own. To remedie this inconvenience,

1 First, those which shall be discovered must be punished with extreme rigour, which will be a means to deterre others which are or might be so imployed.

2 Rogues, vagabonds, and idle persons must be chased out of the leaguer.

3 No officer is to entertain any unknown person into his service. For oftentimes at table and otherwise things happen to be spoken, which were more fit to have been kept secret.

4 No stranger is to be lodged within the quarters by any officer or souldier without speciall license. To this purpose a sudden [c] command useth to be published, for every man to repaire to his tent or cabin, whereby the Provost takes such as are remaining in the streets, which are made to give account of their businesse there.

[c] *Cùm explorator hostium latenter oberrat in castris, omnes ad tentoria sua per diem redire jubeantur, & statim deprehenditur explorator.* Veg. lib. 3. cap. 26.

5 A means may be used to deceive the enemie by his own spies, giving it out that you intend one thing, and do a contrarie: also by seeming no way mistrustfull of the enemies drummes and trumpets (which are often sent with some prevented message, to heare and observe) and letting fall some words (which carrie with them some probabilitie) in their hearing, which they may take for truth.

[d] *Si speculatores hostium ceperis, nè uno eodémque modò illos tractaveris, &c.* Leo Tact. cap. 17.

6 [d] Sometimes it is wisedome, having discovered a spie, in stead of punishing of him, to tell him that (out of a good inclination to him) in stead of severe punishment you desire to do him good, &c. by such baits they may become double spies. And if you suspect any of your own souldiers, it is best to dissemble it, and to make much of them, the better to discover them.

[e] Edict for Marshall laws. *Art.* 13.

[e] Lastly, no drumme nor trumpet of the enemies is to be admitted

admitted into the leaguer, but firſt to be ſtayed by the Sentinells of the Cavallrie, untill notice be given to the Lord Marſhall, and he give leave for their admiſſion: then they are to be committed to the Provoſt Marſhall, which ſuffereth no man to ſpeak with them. The Lord Marſhall having underſtood their meſſage, acquainteth the Lord Generall therewith, that ſo a courſe may be taken for their diſpatch. Other waies and means may be uſed for diſcovering and preventing of ſpies, wherewith the ready [f] invention of a quick ſpirited Commander will abundantly furniſh him upon every occaſion.

[f] *Solertia enim imperatoria ubi occaſionem rerum gerendarum ceperit, non in iis ſolùm quæ inventa ſunt conſiſtit, ſed etiam multò plura ac ſæpe meliora excogitat.* Leo Tact. cap. 18.

CHAP. XII.

Of diſlodging.

FOr the manner of diſlodging or removing of the Cavallrie out of the quarter, there are alſo neceſſary advertiſements to be given.

All the Cavallrie lodging together, and order being given for their remove, the Commiſſarie Generall is to take notice of the preciſe houre: and at the diſtributing of the word to the Quartermaſters, he is to warne them to give notice thereof to their Captains; which muſt be carefull to cauſe the [a] *boutez-ſelle* to be ſounded when they heare the Generalls trumpets do it. This uſeth to be ſounded 2 houres before the time of departing, and the a chevall when it is time to march. Upon ſudden occaſions or for privacie no other warning is given but onely the [b] Generalls trumpets ſound, and the reſt take it from them.

If the Cavallrie be quartered in ſeverall places, the Quartermaſters (coming for the word [c] the evening before) carrie the orders to the Captains, acquainting them with the juſt houre for their aſſembling at the generall Rendez-vous. If the remove be ſudden, word is carried by one of the two ſouldiers which attend the Generall, as is before ſhewed. In ſuſpected places they are to remove with all poſſible ſilence.

The Rendez-vous where the troops muſt aſſemble, to be

[a] With antiquitie it was uſuall to remove or diſlodge, by ſounding the trumpet three times. *Leo cap.* 11.

[b] *Tubicen unus inſonuit, mox alii pariter reſponderunt.* Dio. lib. 47.

[c] *Scipio teſſeram veſperi per caſtra dedit, ut ante lucem viri equique curati & pranſi eſſent, armatus eques frænatos teneret equos.* T. Livius lib. 28.

readie to march, must be out of the village, and free from hedges &c. (though it be somewhat the further of) towards the place to which they are to march. The companie which hath the vanguard is to be first on their march towards the Rendez-vous; the souldiers of every companie assemble at their Cornets lodging, who is to be first on horse-back; and the [c] Captain by his readinesse is to give a good example to his souldiers. The greater part of the companie being met, the Captain is to advance towards the Rendez-vous.

The companie which that day hath the guard, must not stirre untill all be gone, their Lieutenant going to the contrarie side of the village (remotest from the Rendez-vous) to draw in his Sentinells. All the troops and baggage being marched away, the said companie shall also march. But if the said companie be to march in the van or battaillon (to save the travell of the horses to hasten to their place of march, and the trouble of passing before the other troops) it is best to commit that dutie to the companie of Harquebusiers which is to march in the reare of all.

Every Lieutenant (when his companie marcheth) is to stay to reprehend or [d] severely punish such as stay behinde, especially doing it to pillage, or for the like bad intent. The Provost or his assistants are also to stay to see the fires put out, and good order kept.

As the troops enter the Rendez-vous, the Quartermaster Generall, or some of the particular Quartermasters are to place them one after another in their due places, according to the written orders; leaving spaces for every companie that is to come, which after 2 or 3 dayes they can observe of themselves.

The companies entring the Rendez-vous must fit themselves as for fight. The Captains must put on their casques, so must the Cornets, &c. The Harquebusiers must place their Carabines on their thighs. The Cuirassiers must hold their pistolls in their hands, the trumpets sounding, untill all be come to their places. If they be there to make some stay, they may put off their casques and alight a while, (with leave) but must not omit to place Sentinells on some high places.

[c] John, Duke of *Calabria* is said upon all occasions to have been le premier homme armé, et de toutes pieces. *Ph. de Comines. lib. 1. cap. 11.*

[d] How severe the ancients were in punishing of abuses, may be seen in that example of *Lucillius* the Centurion, who having broken a staffe about the bones of one of his souldiers, called for a second, and a third after that, for which he was called *Cedo alteram*, among the factious souldiers. *Tasit. 1. Annal.* Which severitie of theirs wrought so good effects (as *Frontine* reporteth) that the Romane armie being to encamp where a tree laden with fruit grew within the quarter, it remained so laden and untouched when the armie was dislodged. *Front. lib. 4. cap. 3.*

THE

THE FOURTH PART.

OF EMBATTELLING.

THE ARGUMENT.

OF all other militarie actions, the [a] chiefeſt is that of embattelling, or ordering an armie for combat; which now (in the laſt place) I am to treat of.

[a] *Acies, ſi ſapienter diſponitur, plurimùm juvat: ſi imperitè, quamvis optimi bellatores ſint, malâ ordinatione franguntur.* Veg. lib. 3. cap. 14.

The occaſions of combat for the Cavallrie are many and frequent, (ſometime by a ſole companie, ſometime by more troops, otherwhile by all the horſe together) of divers kindes, upon differing accidents, and thoſe (for the moſt part) ſudden and unexpected. Since therefore no [b] rules nor directions can be ſo full and ample as to meet with all ſorts of accidents, my purpoſe is to aim at the cheifeſt, & to ſhew

[b] *Nulla ars minùs habet ſtabilia præcepta quàm militaris ars, adeò ſubita in bellis ingruunt pericula, & fortunæ varietas dominatur.* Scipio Amiratus, Diſſert. Politic. lib. 21. diſcourſ. 2.

1 How to aſſail a quarter, to give the charge in fight; and to order embuſcadoes, by way of offence.

2 How to do, meeting with the enemie in marching; and how to receive the charge, by way of defence.

3 How to order the troops in battell, 1. by ſingle companies apart. 2, by all the Cavallrie united in a groſſe bodie.

CHAP. I.

How to aſſail a quarter.

A Captain which is deſirous to gain honour by ſome enterprice upon the enemie, though much his ſuperiour in ſtrength, hath [a] no better way then to aſſail him in his quarter. To effect this, he muſt have good knowledge of the village and the countrey thereabout: and if he can (by taking a little compaſſe) charge him on the reare or on the flanks: if there be any negligence in the quarter, it is like to be on thoſe parts.

[a] *In manſione dormientibus opportunum prælium ſemper infertur, cùm hoſtis priùs interimatur quàm præparare ſe poſſit.* Veg. Ibid. cap. 19.

If he cannot (by other means) get knowledge how their guards are kept, and other duties either observed or neglected; he may conjecture by the [b] qualities of their Chief, whether he be a good souldier or not; whether he be proud and hastie, or that he be advised and deliberate: for ignorance joyned with a naturall furie causeth a man to despise his enemie, and to think it a disparagement to him (as an argument of feare) to use such cautelous courses in assuring his quarter; especially knowing himself the stronger.

In the assailing of his quarter, there are two things to be observed;

1 To make your approaches as neare the village as possible may be.

2 [c] To hinder him from uniting his troops into a bodie.

Touching the first, the first troop shall advance (without any forerunners) as secretly as may be: and assoon as they perceive themselves to be discovered (without loosing a moment of time) shall charge the Sentinels, and enter the quarter with them, and surprise the Corps-de-guard before they be able to mount on horseback.

For the second, there must be an exquisite observance of the orders given, and not a man to disband. Suppose the enemie hath 1000 horse and you but 500, you may fitly divide your forces into five troops. The first having surprised the Corps-de-guard (as before mentioned) shall from thence passe to the market-place, with resolution to sustain any resistance which they shall meet with. The second troop (perceiving the quarter invested) shall follow upon the gallop closely united, and finding no resistance, shall possesse the alarm place, and send some horse to run through the streets, to keep the souldiers in; and to hinder them from mounting on horseback.

The third shall come fairely on to the said place, and so the fourth; which (leaving the third there firm) shall hasten to the place where they heare the most noise: then shall they alight and enter the houses, putting to the sword what enemies they finde. The running of these horse through the streets, hindering the souldiers to mount, will surely make them think rather [d] of escaping by flight through the gardens or otherwise, then of resisting: neither can there (in such

[b] *Ad rem pertinet qualis ipse adversarius vel ejus comites sint, nósse: utrùm temerarii an cauti; audaces, an timidi; scientes artem bellicam, an ex usu temerè pugnantes, &c.* Veg. lib. 3. cap. 9.

[c] *In campis sparsis atque securis, opportunum prælium infertur, exceptis supervenientibus vel incursionibus repentinis ex occasione, quam nunquam dux exercitatus amittit.* Veg. lib. 3 cap. 19

[d] *Nec insequentium ultimum periculum est, cùm victi (quibus defendi poterant) arma converterint in fugam.* Ibid. cap. 21.

ſuch a tumult) be good orders given or obſerved. Therefore the fift troop hearing the noiſe ceaſe, may conjecture there is no need of there help to take the village; and ſo ſhall divide themſelves into two parts, and inviron the quarter on the outſide, to hinder the enemies flight on foot. The horſe-boyes may fire a houſe or two, eſpecially where the enemie ſhall endeavour to fortifie: then (as the ſouldiers) to enter the houſes to pillage and take priſoners, &c.

Another way of aſſailing the quarter, is this. The enemies camp removing, the Chief or Captain muſt labour to inform himſelf of the place where he purpoſeth to lodge that night; and where the quarter for the Cavallrie ſhall be: which may eaſily be learned, becauſe overnight it is uſually publiſhed: or having good knowledge of the countrey, he may conjecture it. He muſt conſider the number of his enemies horſe, and of his owne, and though he be inferiour by half (as beforeſaid) yet may his enterpriſe take good effect, if it be well carried. He muſt fit the time [c] ſo juſtly, as that he may come to the enemies quarter in the evening, before the guards be diſpoſed, or the orders given. And if the diſtance were ſuch, as that he muſt march when the enemie marcheth, he ſhall depart from his quarter with all ſecrecie, and [f] pretend to march to ſome other place, taking a way contrarie to that which leadeth to the place intended. And (when he thinketh fit) he ſhall face about, and march on the flank of the enemie as covertly as may be. But to do this, two things muſt be obſerved; 1 That your march be through your friends countrey. 2 That you have more then one ſpie in the enemies Cavallrie, ſo as they be not able to ſtirre without your knowledge. It muſt be alſo conſidered, that if you go to aſſail your enemies quarter, he may have means to diſcover your purpoſe by his ſcouts or otherwiſe, and ſo be prepared for you: therefore muſt you have a care to be provided for it by taking good order beforehand, and ſecuring your [g] retreat by placing a good number of Infanterie or Dragoniers in the mid way at ſome convenient place. Going about this exploit in the night (as the fitteſt and ſafeſt way) every ſouldier muſt have ſome token or ſigne of a [h] white colour on their casks, to diſtinguiſh

[c] *Nam vel celeriùs vel tardiùs aliquò pervenire quàm conſtitutum eſt, propoſitum perſæpe noſtrum intervertit.* Leo Tact. cap. 15. 42.

[f] A good commander (like a good wraſtler) ought to make ſhew of one thing, and to put another in practiſe: to the end to deceive the enemie, and gain the victorie. *Ibid. cap.* 10. *Tutiſſimum namque in expeditionibus creditur, facienda ab hoſtibus neſciri.* Veg. lib. 3. cap. 6.

[g] *Nam diſciplinæ bellicæ, & exemplorum periti, nuſquam majus periculum iminere teſtantur, quam in receſſu ab hoſtibus.* Veg. lib. 3. cap. 21.

[h] This kinde of ſervice is called a *Camiſado*, becauſe the ſouldiers uſe to put ſhirts over their arms to be diſtinguiſhed by. So did the Duke of *Alva* his ſouldiers (*Anno* 1572) in the night aſſail the Prince of *Orenge* his quarter, *donnant une Camiſade.* Petit. lib. 10.

distinguish each other by. It often falleth out that the enemie (having got intelligence of some intention to set upon his quarter) keepeth extraordinarie guards, and is verie vigilant in the night; but in the day time they all go to rest and are careless, as fearing no danger: at which time many have been so found and defeated.

CHAP. II.

Of giving the charge.

TO know rightly how to charge the enemie, is a matter of great consequence. If you meet the enemie marching in the day time, and he retreat, whereupon you resolve to charge him; you are first to send a troop of Harquebusiers to charge him on the reare, as followeth. The Lieutenant shall first give on with 25 horse, charging the enemie upon a full trot or gallop: him shall the Captain follow with the rest of that troop. These are to be seconded by a companie of Cuirassiers, as fittest to sustain the enemie, if he resist. But if the way be narrow, the said Cuirassiers shall follow immediately after the first 25 Harquebusiers, and then the Captain with the rest of them. The other troops shall second these, keeping alwayes 100 paces distance betwen every companie.

If you meet a troop of the enmies horse, your self having also but one troop, both of equall number, and that it so fall out that the enemie retreat; you are to send your Lieutenant with 20 horse to charge him in the reare, following him with 50 to the same effect, closed as firm as may be: the rest must followv at a good distance under a good Corporall, which shall not engage himself to fight (though the enemie turn head) unless he see his Captain and Lieutenant in great danger: and then he shall couragiously charge the enemie, to give time to those of his companie to reunite themselves: [a] there being nothing more dangerous in combat, then to engage the whole troop at once; because if they never

[a] *Milites lectissimos habeat Dux post aciem in subsidiis præparatos: ut sicubi hostis vehementius insistit, nè rumpatur acies, provolent subitò & suppleant loca: additâque virtute, inimicorum audaciam frangant. Hâc dispositione nulla melior invenitur.* Veg. lib. 3. cap. 17.

never ſo little diſorder themſelves, they cannot reaſſemble unleſſe they have freſh men to ſuſtain the enemie. Beſides, the meere ſight of a reſerve gives a terrour to the enemie, which (upon occaſion) may charge him on the flank. And if there be but 50 horſe in a troop, yet ſome 10 or 12 would be left for a reſerve. If the troop which retreateth be of 60 horſe, at leaſt 15 horſe muſt be ſent with the Lieutenant to charge the enemie, ſo as he be conſtrained to entertain them, to give time to the reſt that follow to arrive in groſſe and united: for by your ſending of a ſmaller number, they might ſave themſelves without loſſe, by leaving onely ſome few to make the retreat.

CHAP. III.

Of embuſcadoes.

IT is an ordinarie thing in warre, to ſtudie how to endamage an enemie, and to diſtract his forces: to which purpoſe all poſſible means muſt be uſed, eſpecially when the camps lie neare each other. The Cavallrie muſt principally be employed to travell and moleſt the enemie, ſometime by hindering him from his victuall, ſometime by endamaging his forragers, ſometime by ſending ſome troops even up to his camp to take ſome bootie, by that means * to draw him forth, and to make him fall upon ſome embuſcadoe diſpoſed beforehand in ſome fitting place.

To order your embuſcadoes (or ambuſhes) as they ought, you muſt firſt know what number of Cavallrie the enemie hath: if he have fewer horſe then you, you may employ all yours, attempting to draw out all his, and to rout them. Or elſe you may employ ſome ſmall number, by which you may (at ſeverall times) make ſome good bootie, the enemie not daring to iſſue out of his quarter. But if the enemie exceed you in horſe, it is not convenient for you to make embuſcadoes, unleſſe it be with ſome few horſe: for being a ſmall number you may eaſilie retreat; but being a groſſe, it

* *Boni duces, non aperto marte (in quo eſt commune periculum) ſed ex occulto ſemper attentant, ut (integris ſuis) quantos poſſunt hoſtes interimant certè vel terreant.* Veg. lib. 3. cap. 9.

might be entertained by part of the enemies Cavallrie presently issuing, and those seconded by more, whereby you should be hardly able to retreat without disorder, and losse.

[b] The good successe of an embuscadoe consisteth chiefly in their not being discovered; for which cause they are usually appointed to march in the night: or being to march a great way, to cause them to passe by those places in the night, where the enemie might most likely discover them. So proportioning the time, as that they might arrive at the place appointed for ambush before day, that so they may give time to lay their embuscadoe under favour of the night. The said troops arriving long before day, they are to be kept firm on the plain, and Sentinells are to be placed on every side. In the mean time you [c] must diligently search and discover about the place appointed for your embuscadoe, lest there should be any ambush of the enemies: then (being assured for that) you are to lay your embuscadoe before the dawning of the day, and to place Sentinells in places convenient, where they may be unseen: some on trees, others couched on the ground, to discover such places as they cannot discrie from the trees. The embuscadoe must not be laid much before break of day, because (otherwise) they cannot discover the approach of the enemie, but at hand, and so the embuscadoe should have no time to come forth, and put themselves in order; and being so taken on the sudden, [d] they might be defeated in their own ambush. Besides, in that remainder of the night, many might be overcome with sleep, and not use that vigilance which is required. The troops must be placed at good distances one from another, that so they intermix not, nor hinder each other in time of fight. In making the embuscadoe with a grosse of Cavallrie, some number of Infanterie must be laid in ambush about the mid-way, to sustain the Cavallrie in their retreat (if need were) or otherwise to assist them upon occasion. [e] In marching, some horse must be sent out a good way before, by the right way and the by-waies, to discover whether there be no ambush of the enemies: And indeed, to be the better assured of the good successe of an ambush, it should be accompanied with some new and extraordinarie invention.

If the Chief of a frontier garrison will attempt to endam-

mage

[b] Count *Philip* of *Nassaw anno* 1595. intending to set upon *Mondragons* forragers, with 600 horse passed the river *Lippe*, to lay an embuscadoe. But being discovered by some of the enemies souldiers or betrayed, (as *Meteren* hath it, *lib.* 17.) was taken unawares and routed: himself and count *Solms* wounded to death, many others slain, and divers taken prisoners.

The Romanes were exquisite in laying & discovering of ambushes.

[c] *Qui superventus & insidias subsessas passus est, culpam suam non potest excusare: quia hæc evitare potuit, & per speculatores idoneos antè cognoscere.* Veg. lib. 3. cap. 22.

[d] *Deprehensi subsessa, si circumveniatur ab hoste, plus periculi sustinet quàm parabat inferre.* Ibid. cap. 6.

[e] With antiquitie embuscadoes were very frequent and were to be used by either partie.

Utrique parti in itinere ad subsessas communis occasio est. Nam qui præcedit, opportunis vallibus, vel sylvosis montibus, quasi post se relinquit insidias, in quas cùm inciderit inimicus, recurrit ipse & adjuvat suos. Qui verò sequitur adversis semitis, longè antè destinat expeditos, ut præcedentem adversarium ireat arcessitu, deceptúmque à fronte & à tergo concludat. Ibid. cap. 22.

mage the enemie by an ambuſh, being inferiour in ſtrength to the enemy, he muſt gather together ſo many of the troops of his neighbour garriſons, untill he be ſuperiour. And by making embuſcadoes two or three times in this manner, it will terrifie the enemie; in ſo much as that it may be conjectured, that though afterward he make embuſcadoes with fewer horſe, the enemie will not hazard to come forth, and ſo he may the ſafelier take bootie. When the armie marcheth, there is uſually ſome Cavallrie left behinde in embuſcadoe in ſome eminent place, from whence they may diſcover farre off; by that means to be ſecured from the enemies Cavallrie, which uſually is ſent to charge the reare of the marching armie, to take ſome priſoners, or to get intelligence. But theſe muſt not go to their place of ambuſh by the right way, but having paſſed the place, they muſt return to it by ſome by-way, leſt the enemie following them, diſcover them by their footing.

To employ all the Cavallrie (ſuppoſed to be 4000, in 40 troops) in Embuſcadoe, three troops muſt be ſent before towards the enemie, under an able Commander, giving notice onely to him and the Captains where the embuſcadoe ſhall be; & letting none of the ſouldiers know that any more horſe are to follow them, leſt any of them (in the enemies charge) being taken priſoner, ſhould reveal it to the enemie. Of theſe three troops, 100 are to be ſent to the enemies camp, viz 50 Cuiraſſiers with their Captain and Lieutenant; & 50 Harquebuſiers with their Lieutenant. Of theſe Harquebuſiers [f] 25 ſhall advance before with a good Corporall, attempting to take horſes, priſoners &c. as they ſhall be able. In view of theſe Harquebuſiers, at the diſtance of a canon ſhot, 25 Cuiraſſiers muſt make *Alto*, under command of their Lieutenant, to receive thoſe 25 Harquebuſiers when they return with bootie. The Captain, with the other 25 Cuiraſſiers & 25 Harquebuſiers ſhall, keep behinde ſome half league off, divided into two troops; the Harquebuſiers being placed neareſt the enemie in convenient manner, partly to ſuccour the ſaid 50 horſe (which likely will be charged by the horſe of the enemies guards) & alſo to make their retreat, wherein the Cuiraſſiers are of principall uſe. Theſe 4 troops muſt ſtill retreat in fitting diſtance one from another,

[f] *Pauci equites præmittuntur, valida manus per alia mittitur loca: primi ubi ad agmen inimicorum pervenerunt equites, tentant leviter atque diſcedunt, &c. tunc illa manus ſuperveniens, opprimit ignorantes.* ibid.

one of them ſtill turning face to the enemie; unleſſe the enemie ſo charge them as they muſt be forced to flie in diſorder. The other 200 horſe (being 150 Cuiraſſiers, and 50 Harquebuſiers) ſhall enter the embuſcadoe, with their Chief, about half an houres riding off from the other 50 horſe; which when they ſee returning and charged, they ſhall iſſue out: The 50 Harquebuſiers firſt giving a charge rank after rank, then the Cuiraſſiers, leaving 20 horſe in the reare to make the retreat.

The groſſe (which had taken another way, leſt the enemie ſhould perceive by the footing that there was a greater number, and ſo ſhould ſtay or turn back) muſt be in ambuſh about an houres march behinde the ſaid 200 horſe. And ſeeing them return charged (as ſurely they will, the enemie thinking himſelf the ſtronger) ſhall ſuffer them to paſſe, and the enemie alſo, that ſo they may charge them on the reare when they ſee their time. For better aſſurance, it were good to lead out with them (as before was intimated) ſome [g] 500 musketiers, and 300 pikes, which muſt be in ambuſh about a league behinde the groſſe of Cavallrie, on the way by which the ſaid 300 horſe ſhould return charged. Theſe foot muſt take heed they be not diſcovered untill the enemie be come up to them, and then ſhall give them a full volly to diſorder them. Upon this, the groſſe of Cavallrie (now iſſued out) ſhall charge them on the reare and flanks: and then the ſaid 300 horſe are to face about, and ſuſtain the charge; by all which means it is not like that the enemie can eſcape without much loſſe.

[g] C. Caſſius *in Syria adverſus Parthos ducens aciem, equitem oſtendit à fronte, cùm à tergo peditem in confragoſo loco occultáſſet: dein cedente equitatu, & per nota ſi recipiente, in præparata inſidias perduxit exercitum Parthorum, & cecidit.* Frontin. Stratagem. 2. lib. cap. 5.

According to this proportion, a greater or ſmaller number may be ordered, ſo as, if you would make an embuſcadoe with 100 horſe onely, 50 of them muſt be ſent before towards the enemies camp, or village where he is quartered. Of theſe 50, 15 are to advance before the reſt, to take ſome priſoners or horſes: the other 35 ſhall be in ambuſh about half a league behinde them, in ſome place (if it be poſſible) whence they may ſee thoſe 15: but if not, then to place 2 horſe between themſelves and thoſe 15, to give notice when the ſaid 15 ſhall return charged. Whereupon 25 (of theſe 35) ſhall advance, leaving 10 of the beſt mounted at the place, to let the enemie ſee there is a greater

number

number of horſe. Theſe 10 muſt make good the retreat, untill the other 50 arrive which lay in ambuſh two leagues behinde, with Sentinels to diſcover afarre off towards the other 35, betwen which (about the midway) two horſe were alſo placed to diſcover the motions of the firſt 50, and thereof to inform theſe 50 which were in ambuſh behinde them. Theſe, ſeeing the firſt 50 return charged, ſhall let them paſſe, and then iſſue out againſt the enemie: the firſt 50 (making their retreat by 12 or 15 of their beſt mounted horſe-men) having reunited themſelves and taken breath, they muſt make[h] *Alto*, and aſſiſt the other, as hath been ſhewed. This order is to be obſerved when you have certain intelligence (by your diſcoverers) that the enemie hath no forces thereabout. But when you cannot be aſſured of that (leſt the enemie with a troop of 50 or 60 horſe, caſually meeting with ſome of your ſaid ſmall diviſions, ſhould defeat them) there might be 20 or 25 horſe firſt ſent out, whereof 15 to advance to take ſome bootie, the other ſtaying about half a league behinde in ſome covert place, ſhewing themſelves when thoſe 15 return charged, ſo to give ſuſpicion to the enemie, or to make their retreat. The reſt might be in ambuſh all together, ſome two leagues behinde them, demeaning themſelves as before hath been ſhewed.

In [i] groſſe ambuſhes they muſt make their number ſeem as ſmall as may be; [k] but in ſmall ones, they are to make ſhew of a greater number then they have: for which reaſon, all the horſe muſt not go out of the embuſcadoe at once, but ſome 12 or 15 (when their number is ſmall) muſt remain at the further part of the wood, to favour the retreat of the reſt, (as hath been ſaid) and to cauſe the enemie to think that there is a greater number of them within the wood. To this purpoſe ſome ſix horſe may be left ſome league behinde the reſt, a little out of the way; but ſo as they may diſcover if the reſt return charged, and then ſhew themſelves at the end of the wood (as before is ſhewed) to make the enemie think there is a groſſe embuſcadoe, leaving one horſe-man further within the wood then the reſt, and he to give fire when the enemie may perceive or heare him, which the enemie may think was done by a miſtake.

[h] The word *Alto*, or *Alte*, is uſed in all languages in Chriſtendome, and ſignifieth to make a ſtand. I cannot gueſſe whence it ſhould be derived, unleſſe it be from the highdutch word halte, which is (as we ſay) *hold*, and with us is uſed in the ſame ſignification.

[i] *Eſt autem optimum inſtruendi artificium, ut plus inferas adverſariis copiarum, quàm primo aſpectu oſtendas.* Ælian. cap. 47.

[k] *Sin parvum habeas exercitum, plures buccinæ ſonent, ut magnam multitudinem hoſtium venire arbitrentur.* Leo. Tact. cap. 17. 28

CHAP. IV.

How to do, meeting the enemie marching.

A Commander, marching with one or more troops, and chancing to meet the enemie, or otherwiſe having newes of him, muſt preſently reſolve either to offer combat, or to retreat, or to attend the charge of the enemie: and herein he muſt govern himſelf according to the intelligence he hath, and the convenience of the [a] place. To get the more certain intelligence, beſides his ſcouts, he ſhall ſend out (a good diſtance before him) a Corporall with 10 or 12 ſouldiers, who (pretending to be of the enemie, if the countrey be at the enemies devotion) ſhall diſcover and take information, &c.

[a] *Bonum Ducem convenit nôſſe magnam partem victoriæ, ipſum locum, in quo dimicandum eſt, poſſidere.*
Veg. lib. 3. cap. 13.

If you meet the enemie neare his own quarter, and farre from yours, you muſt reſolve with a generous courage to go and [b] charge him, though inferiour in number; it being often ſeen that valiant reſolutions are ſeconded with good luck. But being neare to your own holds, and knowing the enemie to be much ſtronger then your ſelf, it will be prudently done to [c] ſave your men by the neareſt retreat: making your retreat in good order, and taking heed you ſpoile not your horſes by too much haſte, but ſuffer them now and then to gather breath, leaving a Lieutenant in the reare with ſome of the beſt mounted ſouldiers. The retreat ſhall be by the ſame way you went, ſo long as day continues; but night being come, you muſt take ſome other way (though the longer) to return to your garriſon, or quarter. Thus you ſhall gain time by turning away from the enemie by the benefite of the night; cauſing the footing of your horſes to be defaced at the place where you left the way, for it is to be ſuppoſed the enemie will follow you by the direct way. To deface or put out the footing of the horſe, if the way be duſtie, two ſouldiers are appointed to ſtay behinde all the reſt, which draw a great bough betwen them along the ground, and ſo put out the marks of the horſes footing. Or if there be a great uumber of horſe, and the way be broad

[b] *In rebus aſperis & tenui ſpe, fortiſſima quæque conſilia tutiſſima ſunt.*
Livius, lib. 25.

[c] *Obſervandum autem eſt, haud par eſſe, ſine magna neceſſitate, ut paucæ copiæ cum magno & inſtructo exercitu dimicent.*
Leo Tact. cap. 12. 36.

broad, then foure ſouldiers with two boughs do it. But if the way be ſoft, the Chief commandeth five or ſix ſouldiers to alight, and with their hands and feet to deface the footings; and in ſuch wayes the horſe are commanded to march with doubled files and cloſed, for a little ſpace when the turn out of the uſuall way, that ſo they may trample the leſſe. Beſides, you may avoid the danger of being traced by the horſe footings (eſpecially in the night) by turning out of the way at ſome houſe, or through ſome garden, breaking the hedge on the further ſide, and going into the way by wayes unthought off: by all which means you gain time, whileſt the enemie is conſtrained to ſpend time in diſcovering of your footing, and taking informatiom of the way that you took.

CHAP. V.

How to receive the charge.

IT hath been ſhewed how neceſſarie it is, that the Corporall which is ſent out with the ſcouts or diſcoverers, be a very able ſouldier, to know what to do upon occaſion of unexpected accidents. One or more troops of horſe being on their march, with their diſcoverers before them, if they ſhall meet the enemie, and perceive him to be the ſtronger, the ſaid Corporall ſhall preſently ſend a ſouldier to certifie the groſſe, that they may retreat: himſelf with his ſcouts alſo retreating, but by differing wayes. For ſuppoſe the enemie hath received tidings of his contrarie partie, it is likely that (having diſcovered the ſaid ſcouts) he will follow them, perſwading himſelf that they flie to their groſſe: by which means the groſſe ſhall have time to ſave themſelves, while the enemie is purſuing the ſaid Corporall and his fellows.

When the enemie is much ſtronger, and the other partie have neither time nor convenience to put themſelves into good order; the Chief ſhall call with a loud voice, and command

command every man to [a] save himself: whereupon the souldiers disband into many parts, so as the enemie cannot charge them all: and so (especially in the night) many may escape. But this course is dangerous, and must be commanded with great judgement: howsoever, in all retreats, some of the best mounted must be left behinde under a good Commander, to make the retreat.

If passing by or through some village or wood, the first discoverers discrie the enemie, not being able to discern of what number he is, one of them shall presently come and certifie the Corporall which followeth with the other scouts, whereof the Corporall instantly certifieth the Chief of the troops; who thereupon puts his men in order, causing them to put their casks on their heads, (which otherwise in march they carrie at their saddle, or hanging on their left arm) and in some convenient place he maketh *Alto*, and resolveth according to the more certain newes which the Corporall shall send him. Which since it may be such as may [b] discourage the souldiers, the Chief perceiving him coming that brings it, advanceth towards him, with one or two of his discreetest souldiers, and receiveth his message in private. Having heard his relation, he must presently resolve, either to retreat or to fight. If he resolve to fight (the enemie being so strong) he must give such orders as shall be fitting, especially commanding the troops to go serried close; and if there be divers troops, that they entermingle not, but observe good order: for it might so happen, that the enemie might charge him [c] so disorderly, as he might make head and endamage the enemie, especially if he have not one or more troops of reserve following him, well united and in good order.

[a] *Quintus Sertorius pulsus acie a Quinto Metello pio, ne fugam quidem sibi tutam arbitratus, milites dispersos abire jussit, admonitos in quem locum vellet convenire.* Frontin Strat. lib. 2. cap. 13.

[b] Prince *Maurice*, at the battell of *Newport*, sent the messenger (which brought him the newes of Count *Ernests* overthrow) away to sea, and kept it from the knowledge of his souldiers: commanding away all the ships (to take away all hope of escape by flight) and caused his forces to march through the haven, to meet the enemie. *Meteren. lib. 22.*

[c] *Qui dispersis suis, inconsulte insequitur; quam ipse acceperat, adversario vult dare victoriam.* Veg. lib. 3. cap. 26.

Fig : 6.
Cap : 6.
Par : 4.

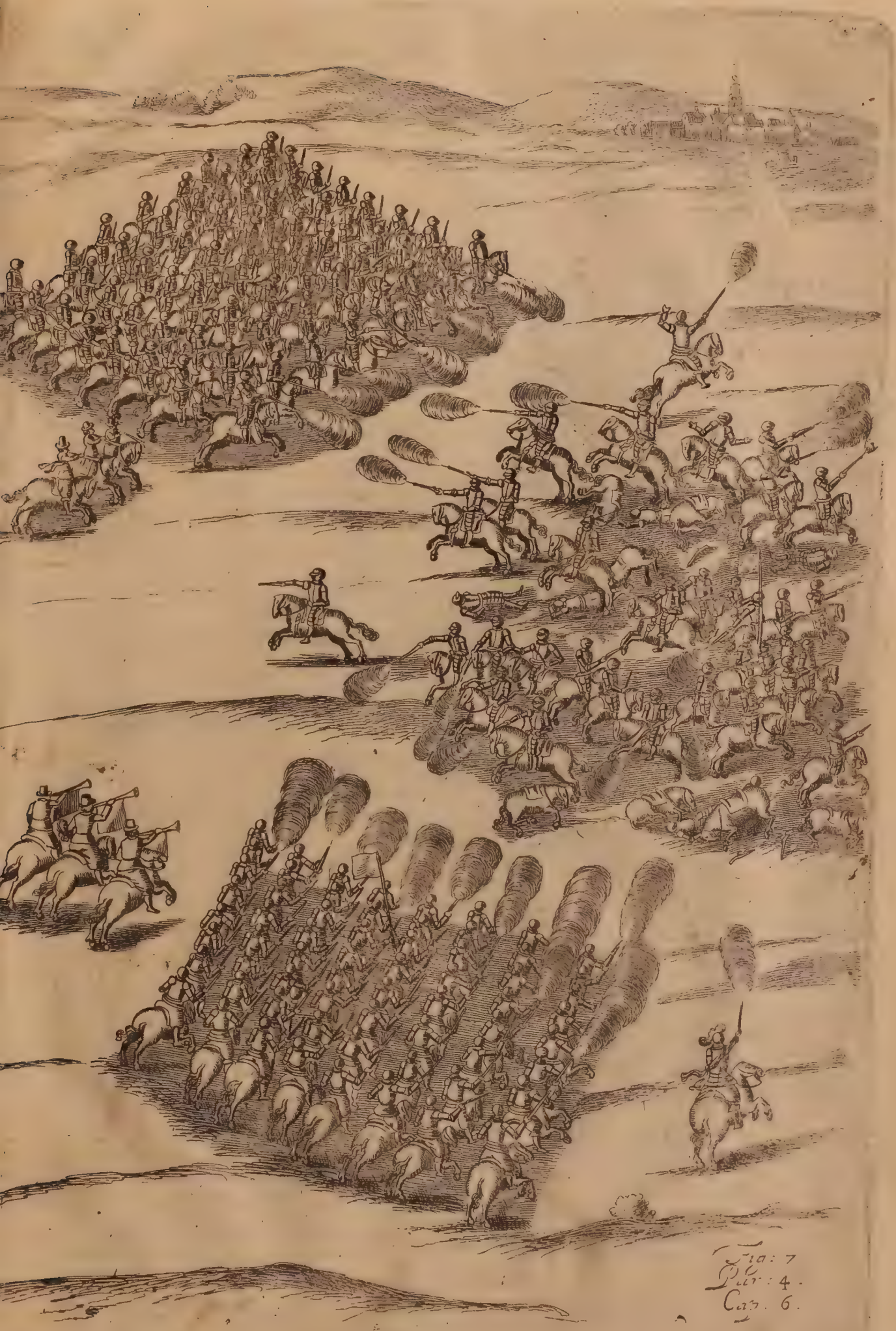


Fig: 7
Pl: 4.
Can. 6.

CHAP. VI.

Of ordering the troops for combat, by ſingle companies.

BEfore we come to ſhew the ſeverall forms of battell which may be uſed among the Cavallrie, it will be fit to ſpeak of their ſeverall kindes of fighting, which they are to be practiſed in apart by themſelves, before they be joyned with the groſſe.

If a companie of Lances were to fight againſt foot, they were not to give their charge in an united bodie (neither upon this, nor any occaſion whatſoever) becauſe even the ſecond rank of them hardly doth any certain execution; but they were to charge them rank after rank, wheeling off to the reare; to that end keeping large diſtances between rank and rank. The ſame order they were to obſerve, if they fought againſt horſe upon the offenſive. For the defenſive, the companie (conſiſting of 64, as before, *Part.* 1. *Chap.* 19.) might order themſelves in this manner. Two ranks (of 8 in rank) ſhould face to the front: two to either flank, and two to the reare; leaving an open ſquare ſpace in the middle, they all ſtanding back towards back, faced every way, to receive the charge whereſoever the enemie ſhall give on.

The ſame manner might be uſed in greater bodies, as ſhould ſeem good to the skilfull Commander. If the Lances were to fight againſt Cuiraſſiers, [a] they were (by two ranks together) to fetch their careers, and ſo to charge them, eſpecially on the flanks and reare: every ſecond rank forbearing the ſhock, till the firſt had done it, and was wheeled off.

If one companie of Cuiraſſiers be to fight againſt another, your enemie charging you in full career, you are to make a [b] Carrocall, that is, you divide your body by the half ranks, and ſo ſuddenly open to the right and left; ſo as the enemie paſſeth through you, and you (facing inward) charge him on the flanks, as is ſhewed in *Fig.* 6. *Part.* 4. Or if two companies fight againſt two other, then they obſerve the ſame manner, but keeping each companie entire, as may be ſeen in the ſame figure.

[a] Par 3. rangs de lances lui aller gaillardement donner par les flancs: car par ce moyen ils l'entr' ouuriront. *Monſieur de la Noüe. Diſc.* 18.

[b] So *Walhauſen* would have it.

It is also to be done by the Carrocall first, and then (the enemie being within you) to wheel to the right and left inward, and so to charge him on the reare, in full career. These forms (in *Walhausens* opinion) are of [c] speciall advantage, for the enemie (having charged you in full carreere while you went on upon the trot, onely on the sudden opening to the right and left) either (saith he) must run through and effect little or nothing, or (staying himself in the career) [d] disorder his troop, and loose the force of his charge: as by *Fig.* 7. *part.* 4 appeareth. The Harquebusiers must be exercised to give fire by ranks. The first rank, having given fire, is to wheel off to the left (unlesse the ground will not permit it, but that it must be to the right) making readie and falling into the reare; the second rank immediately gives fire upon the wheeling away of the first, and so the rest successively. *Walhausen* would have them also give fire by files, the outward file towards the enemie (whether right or left) advancing before the bodie, in full career, and so firing; the rest successively to do the same, and in this manner to fight against Infanterie that might charge them on the flanks. But others do utterly reject it, as too much exposed to inevitable danger. In their firing by ranks, the first rank advanceth some 30 paces before the bodie, first on the gallop, then in career (as some direct) and so to give fire: the second doth the same, and so the rest. The Dragoniers being a kinde of Infanterie, and doing their chief services on foot, (as hath been shewed *Part.* 1. *Chap.* 31.) it will be needlesse here to shew how they are to be exercised for skirmish, partly in regard there is no want of books for the [e] practising of the foot (though I dare say they exceed rather in number then in weight) and principally, because I desire to confine my self to that which properly belongeth to the Cavallrie. How they are to dispose of their horses in fight, hath been shewed *ibid. cap.* 31.

[c] So the said author conceiveth; but it is very doubtfull. For by this opening to the right & left, you must turn troop, and then make a whole turn again, & so give advantage to your enemie. It were better therefore to cause three or foure files of each of your wings to advance on the sudden, and so to charge the adverse troop on either flank. And, to equall your enemies front, you might cause the half files of your bodie to double your front to the right and left by division. All which your troop must be acquainted with beforehand, and are to do it in a moment of themselves, with all possible dexteritie.

[d] The principall strength of Cuiraſſiers consisteth in keeping themselves close serried together: for this the Germanes are commended.

Il faut dire que les Allemans surpassent toutes les autres nations, parce qu'il ne semble pas seulement qu' ils soient serrez, ains qu' ils soient collez les uns auec les autres. *De la Noüe: Discours* 18.

[e] So farre as concerneth the exercising of the foot in their postures and motions, I suppose Pr. *Maurice* his booke, & Captain *Binghams* notes upon *Aelian* (with the appendix) sufficient alone: But I wish some bodie would go on, and fully handle that which belongeth to the Infanterie.

CHAP.

CHAP. XVII.

How the Cavallrie are to fight against foot.

A Commander having intelligence of some grosse of the enemies Infanterie, and resolving to set upon them, he must principally aim to encounter them in a place of advantage for the Cavallrie, that is, in an [a] open champain. He must also use all possible diligence to charge them, before they can be ordered for battell, though they exceed him much for number.

[a] *Si equitatu gaudemus, campos debemus optare; si pedite, loca deligere angusta, fossis, paludibus, vel arboribus impedita.* Veg. lib. 3. cap. 9.

But if the said Infanterie be put in good order at his approach, (if the ground be champain, and the number equall) yet may they be charged by the horse: First by some troops of Harquebusiers (or rather Dragons, because they do execution at a larger distance) which shall give on on their front, flanks, and reare. These were to be seconded by the Lances (in small divisions) when they were in use; but now by the Cuirassiers, who shall make their benefit of such overtures or disorders as shall be caused by the said Dragons and Harquebusiers.

If the Infanterie exceed in number, and so be ferried in a grosse body, it will be hard for the Cavallrie to rout them, as hath been found by experience by the Swisses, which still had the better of the horse, by reason of their grosse bodies of pikes.

If the Infanterie be ordered into severall battallions, the horse are to charge them where they perceive them most open and naked. But if the foot have possessed themselves of some place of advantage, as some wood, trench, or covert way, then the horse are not to charge them, though equall, or somewhat superiour to them in number, in respect of such advantage.

CHAP. VIII.

Of ordering the Cavallrie in battell.

THe forms of battell uſed among the horſe (preſuppoſing ſuch as are made by election, in a free and ſpacious champain, and not ſuch as are forced through diſcommoditie of place, or other reſpects) [a] are many; and do varie according to the ground and ſtrength both of your own ſide and the enemies, accidents, and occaſions. In all forms a principall care muſt be had, that the troops be drawn up from an even front, that ſo they may be free from diſturbing each other in the retreat.

Baſta reduceth theſe forms to foure ſorts, and *Melzo* to three, (making the ſecond and third to be as one and the ſame) which are theſe:

The firſt is, when the troops are ordered as in one file, every troop following each other in a ſingle order: which form is utterly diſallowed, becauſe it bringeth but few hands to fight, and the diſordering of the firſt troop muſt needs endanger all the reſt.

The ſecond is, when all the troops are placed as in [b] one rank, or one front; the one troop being placed on the flank of the other in a ſingle order or ſtraight line. Which form is alſo diſapproved, becauſe in it all the Cavallrie is engaged at once, the one not being able to ſuccour the other, and having no troops of reſerve.

The third is, when the troops are ordered chequer-wiſe, in ſquadrons, enterchangeably placed one behinde another: ſo as three or foure ſquadrons being in front, ſuch diſtances are left between each, as others behinde them may come up to the front, without hindring the former. [d] This form may well be allowed of, and is retained by the beſt Commanders in the preſent wars of Chriſtendome: yet the forenamed authors have this exception to it, becauſe the Harquebuſiers having taken up the ſaid diſtances would hinder the Lances. (then in uſe) And if they ſhould be drawn from thoſe intervalles, and placed on the wings, they muſt be expoſed to the firſt aſſaults of the enemie. The

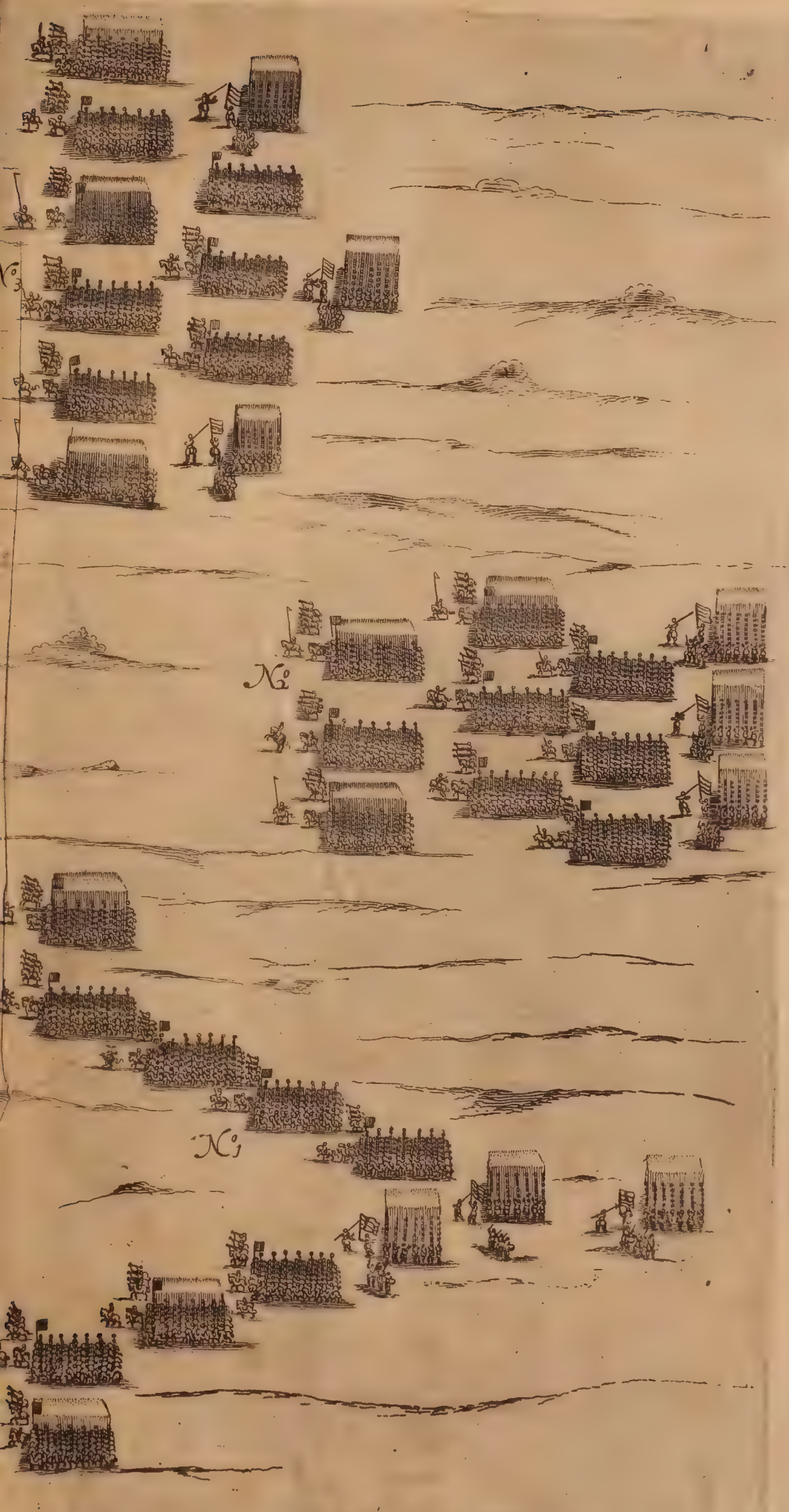
[a] *Ordinaturus aciem, ſortem & ventum antè proſpiciat.* Veg. lib. 3. cap. 14.
Una aciei bellicæ forma non eſt, ſed multæ & diverſæ, pro varietate armorum, militum, hoſtium, locorum, temporum. Leo Tact. cap. 20. 182.

[b] *Si nimiùm fuerit acies attenuata, citò ab adverſariis factâ impreſſione perrumpitur, & nullum poſtea poteſt eſſe remedium.* Veg. lib. 3. cap. 16

[c] The Grecians had their troops of reſerve, and herein the Carthaginians imitated them, and theſe the Romans alſo followed. *Veg. ibid. cap.* 17.

[d] *Exercitus contractus & quadratus, aut non ità multùm oblongus, ad omnem occaſionem atque eventum firmus, utilis, atque tutus eſt.* Leo Tact. cap. 9. 34.
The Grecians had three kindes of horſe-battells; The Square, the Wedge, and the Rhombe (which is as the diamond battell.) The Square was held the beſt for the defenſive, the other two for the offenſive. Of theſe the Wedge is preferred, becauſe it bringeth moſt hands to fight; the reare diviſion of the Rhombe being of little uſe. *Ælian. cap.* 18.

Figu: 8
Cav: 8
Par: 4


N° 3
N° 2
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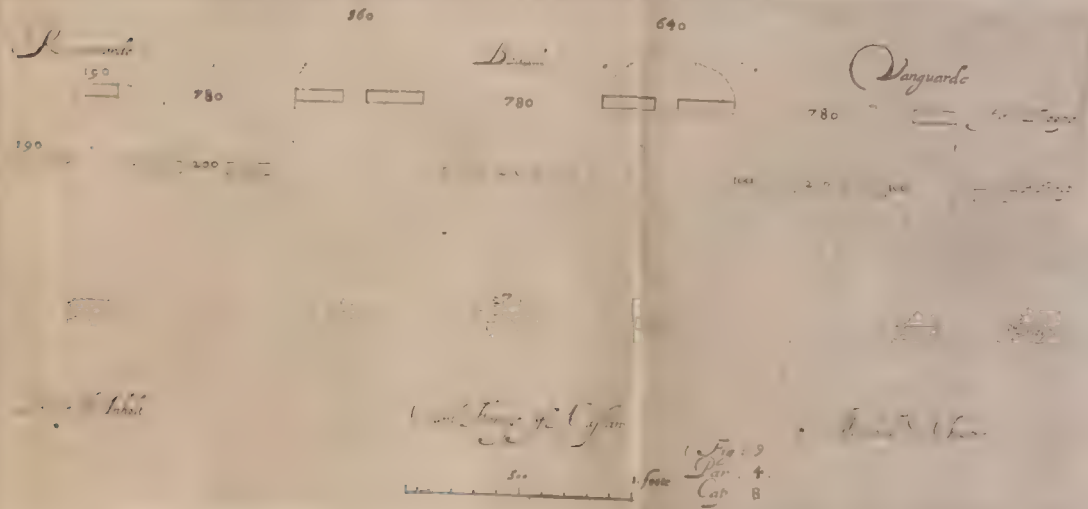
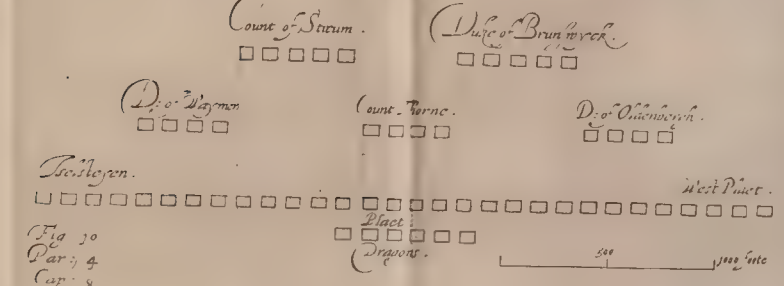
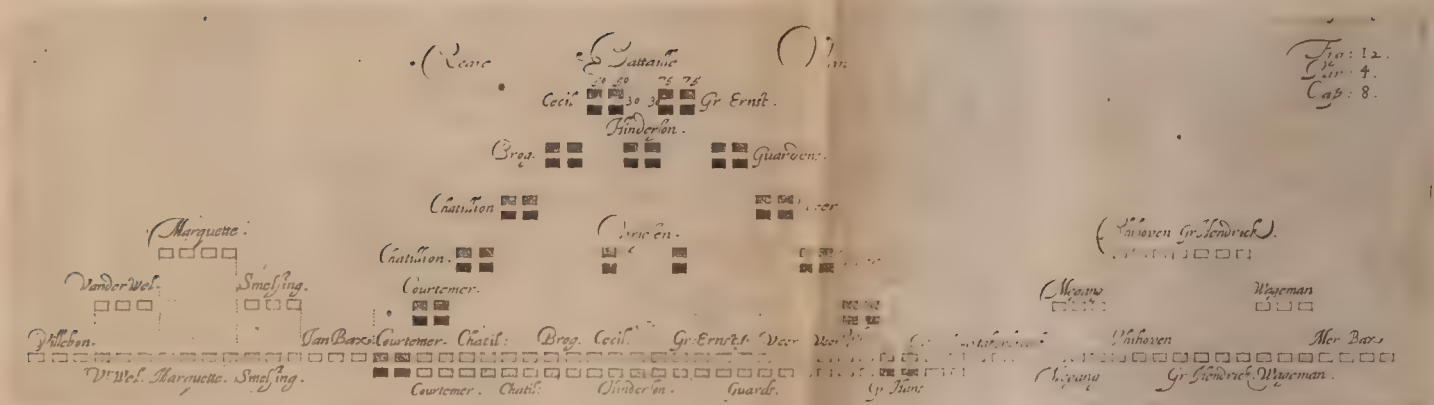
THE PRINCE OF ORANGE HIS CAVALLRIE, ORDERED FOR BATTAILE BEFORE GVLICK, ANNO M.DC.X.



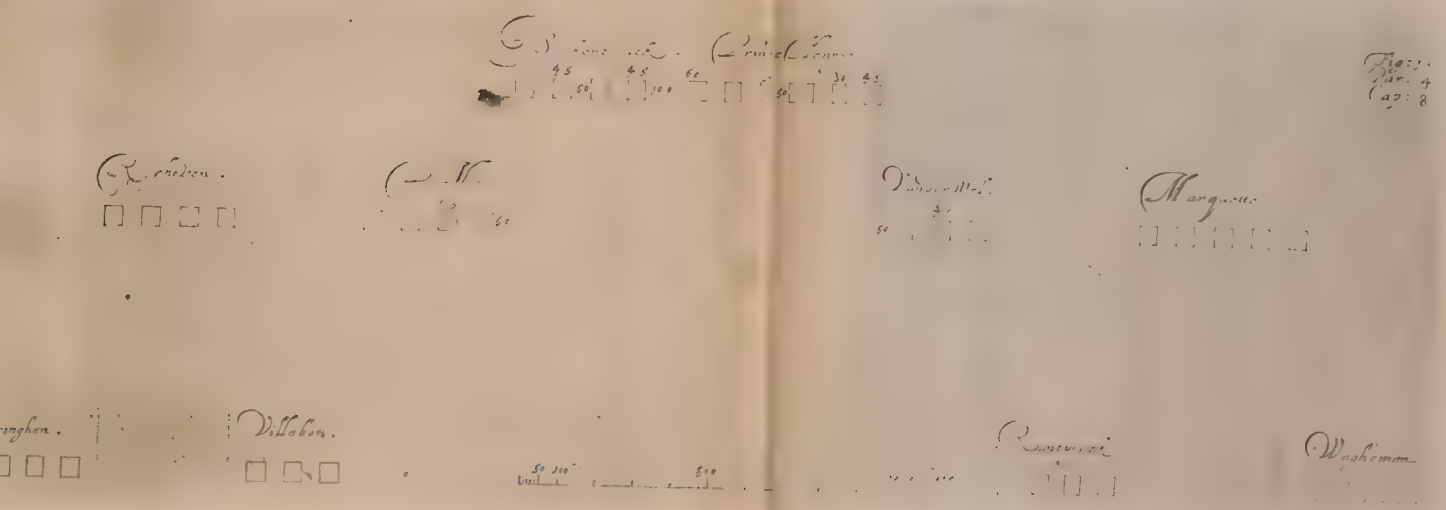
The forme of the Duke of Brunswicks horse Battaile.
in the plaine of Elton. The 5th of September 1623.



The Embattailing of 37 Troopes of Horsse before Rhees the 23 of September Ao. 1614.

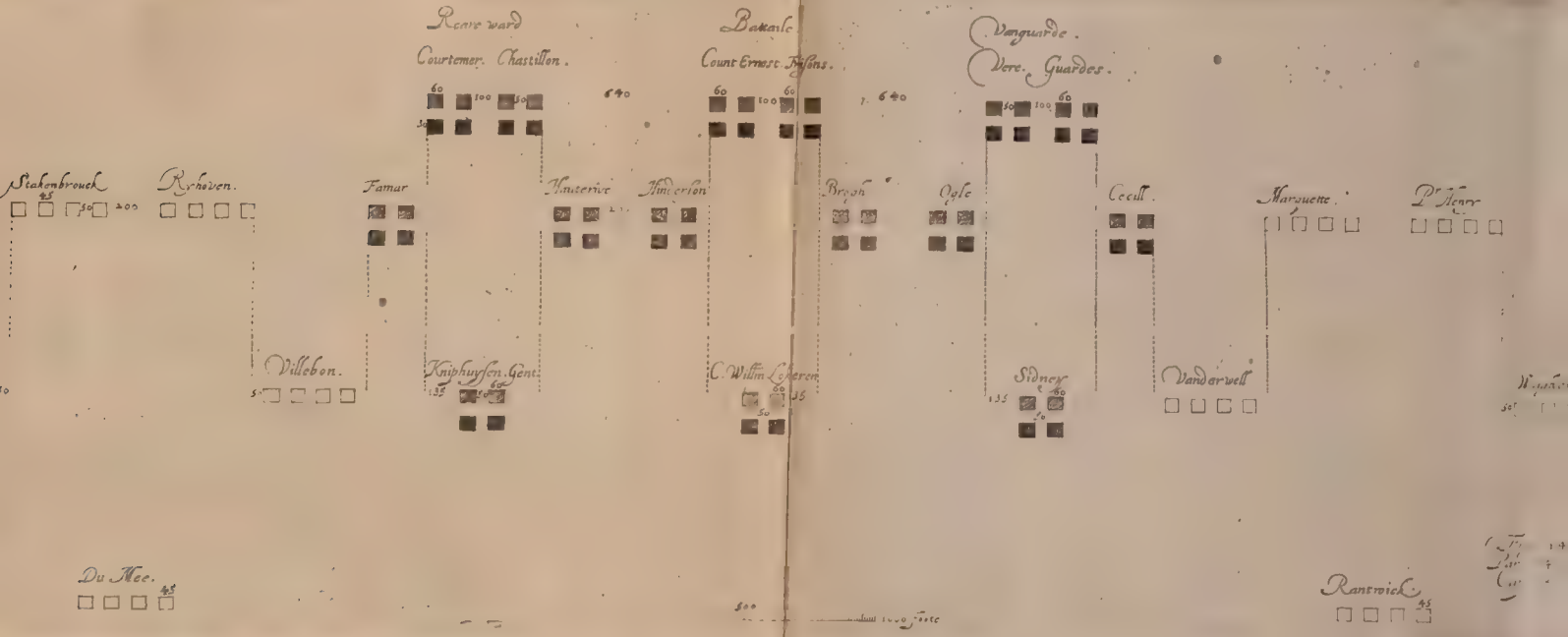
THE PRINCE OF ORANGE HIS HORSE AND FOOT EMBATTAILED BEFORE *REES*, THE XIX. OF OCTOBER, M. DC. XIIII.

THE CAVALLRIE EMBATTAILED BY HIS EXCELLENCE, PRINCE *MAVRICE*, BEFORE *REES*, IN OCTOBER, M. DC. XXI.

The whole Front containeth 3895. *foot of ground.*

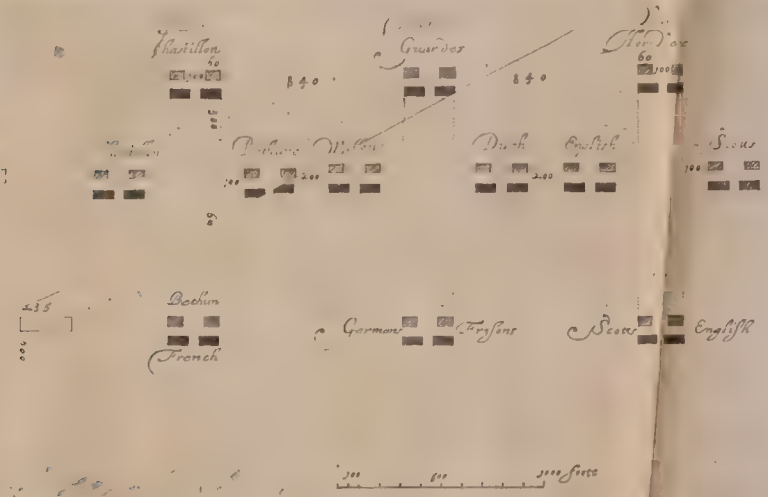


THE FORME OF BATTAILE OF HORSE AND FOOT, AS IT WAS ORDERED BY HIS EXCELLENCE, PRINCE MAVRICE, BEFORE DORNICK THE XI. OF SEPTEMBER, M.DC.XXI.

The whole Front containeth 6380. foot.

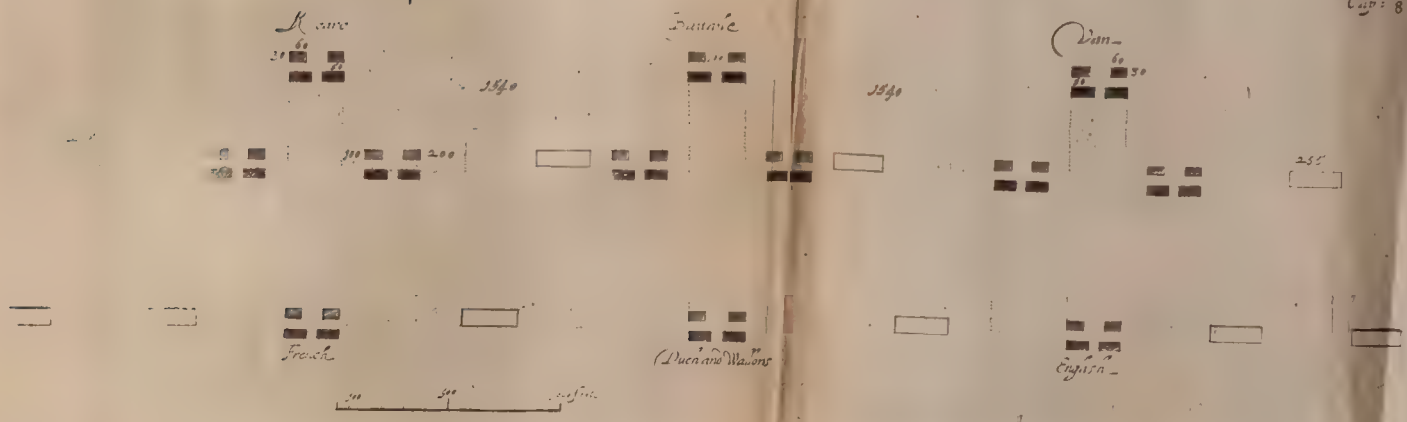


THE INFANTRIE AND CAVALLRIE EMBATTAILED BY THE PRINCE OF *ORANGE*, NEERE *VORSTENBVRGH*, TOWARDS *3VLICK*, THE XXII. OF AVGVST, M.DC.X.



FORME OF BATTAILE ORDERED
NEERE *VORSTENBVRGH*, IN THE MARCH TOWARDS *GVLICK* THE XXII. OF AVGVST, M. DC. X.

Differing from figure 15. in that some of the Horse are here placed within the body.



The fourth kinde of forms, they make the Lunarie, reſembling a half moon: but in this they differ from each other in the manner. That which they call ſingle, muſt needs be weak, their double form is better. But both theſe laſt forms (the Checquer, and the Lunarie form) ſhall be more fully repreſented in figure.

Walhauſen maketh ſix ſorts of battells: namely, 1. The Lunarie. 2. The Checquer. 3. The Broad-fronted. 4. The Embowed. 5. The Sharp pointed. 6. The Divided.

The Lunarie (as he makes it, and the figure, *Fig.* 8. *Part.* 4. *cap.* 8. ſheweth it) is good, and indeed better then that of *Baſta*; but is improperly called the Lunarie form; for it is rather a Hollow, or Open-fronted wedge, like *Ælians* [e] *Coelembolos*.

His Checquer is as the forementioned, and allowable.

His Broad-fronted is alſo not to be rejected.

His Embowed (which by the name ſhould be a Convex half moon, like [f] *Ælians Cyrte*) he maketh a meere wedge. The form is not the worſe, though the name be not ſo proper.

The Sharp pointed (in regard there is but one troop in front, and that ſeconded but by two troops on the reare angles; then but one troop again, ſeconded as the firſt) ſeemeth not to be ſo good as the former, becauſe it bringeth few hands to fight, and is very ſubject to be [g] overwinged or overfronted by the enemie, and ſo to be charged on the flanks.

The Divided, eſpecially at ſo large a diſtance, I hold to be dangerous. True it is, that here the Dragons are uſed as foot, but whether ſo ſingle and ſo extended an order be the beſt for them to be placed in, I referre to the judicious.

Now concerning theſe ſix kindes of battells, they are in deed and in effect but two. That is, the Checquer and the Lunarie, as he calleth them; and from theſe grounds the reſt be formed.

But theſe forms being onely imaginarie, and withall wanting that perfection (in many reſpects) which is required in reall battells, I ſhall now (to give fuller ſatisfaction to ſuch as are lovers of militarie knowledge) communicate ſome forms of embattellings, which never yet were publiſhed by any.

[e] *De inſtruend. acieb.* cap. 36.

[f] Which the Latine tranſlation tearmeth *Acies incurva*; Ælian. cap 47.

[g] Whereof *Ælian* ſheweth the inconveniences, *cap.* 50.

These are true delineations of divers battells really ordered and performed by the absoluteſt Commanders of our times, according to the exacteſt rules of art; and ſuch as experience hath approved to be fitteſt for the modern warres.

For the better underſtanding whereof, I have thought fit firſt to put down theſe directions following.

All the forces of the whole armie (both horſe and foot) are uſually diſtinguiſhed and divided into[h] three parts; namely, the Vanguard, Battell, and Reare. (as hath been ſhewed Part. 2. chap. 3.) Each of which parts is governed by it's particular Officer or Chief, yet ſo as the abſolute command belongeth to the Generall. Theſe diſtinctions are alwayes ſo underſtood, in the order of marching, to avoid diſputes about precedencie, ſo as they which march foremoſt are ſaid to have the Vanguard, they which march in the middle, the Battell, and they which come laſt the Reare. And theſe diviſions alter their names according to the place they march in, wherein they obſerve a diurnall change, as hath been ſhewed in the chapter above mentioned. But if we ſhall take the meaning of theſe words (according to their proprietie and uſuall acceptation) in matter of fight or battell, conceiving that that part of the armie which is called the Vanguard ſhall give the firſt charge, and that which is called the Battell, ſhall give the ſecond charge, & the Reareward, the laſt; it will prove a meere miſtake. For we are to know that the firſt charge muſt be given by the firſt troop, or foremoſt order of companies which are in front placed as in one rank, extended from the one front-angle of the whole armie, to the other: and ſo it were impoſſible for them to be commanded or directed by one Commander, or Chief of one particular ſquadron of the armie, by reaſon of the large extent thereof: for we ſee that the front of the armie embattelled before *Dornick. Fig.* 14. (which was farre inferiour to that of late, employed at the ſiedge of the *Boſſch*) took up[i] 6380 foot of ground (being in their cloſe order prepared for fight) which is above a mile and a quarter of our meaſure.

Beſides, if the Vanguard (as it is called) ſhould give the firſt charge, the Battell (which then muſt ſecond them) may chance

[h] So did the Romanes; the Vanguard they called *Cornu dextrum*, the Battell *Acies media*, and the Reare *Cornu ſiniſtrum*; as is ſhewed by Sr. *Cl. Edmonds*, upon *Cæſars Com. lib.* 1. *cap.* 7. *Obſerv* 1. out of *Lipſius de milit. Rom. lib.* 4. and is handled at large by *Leo* the Emperour, *Tact. cap.* 18.

[i] Six foot make a fathom, 100 fathoms a furlong, ſeven furlongs and a half, a mile. Five foot make a pace, 1000 paces make a mile.

chance to be of a nation not onely differing from the Vanguard, but at variance with them, or elſe ſome grudge or diſguſt between the Chiefs. And in that reſpect they might either neglect or ſlacken the ſeconding or relieving of thoſe of the Vanguard, and not uſe that diligence which is required. In conſideration therefore of theſe and other inconveniences, it is beſt that every ſquadron of the armie be ſo ordered, as each of them may have their firſt, ſecond, and third troops: by which means every diviſion ſhall both be commanded by their own Chiefs, and ſhall alſo be ſeconded by thoſe of their own ſquadron, or diviſion; which will give them the more courage and aſſurance. The manner therefore for the ordering of an armie for battell, is as followeth. That ſquadron which is called the Battell, is placed in the middle, the Vanguard on the right hand of it, and the Reare on the left: and all theſe (uſually) in one front and ſingle order; one regiment (or ſometimes one companie, eſpecially among the horſe) as in *Fig.* 10. flanking the other, as in *Fig.* 12.

From hence the firſt troop of every diviſion is drawn up, and placed in an even front or ſtraight line, from one angle of the bodie to the other. At a convenient [k] diſtance behinde theſe, the ſecond troop of every ſquadron is placed, in an even rank, as the former; but ſo as the [l] firſt troop (which are to give the firſt charge) being to retreat, and this ſecond troop to advance, they diſturb not each other: for which reaſon, convenient ſpaces are left in the firſt order or troop, for the ſecond to come up into. The third troop is placed juſt behinde the firſt, but at twice as large a [m] diſtance from the ſecond, as the ſecond is from the firſt: that ſo the firſt troop retreating behinde the ſecond, they may have convenient room to make their retreat in good order. All this will appeare in the figures following, among the reſt in *Fig.* 9.

If the Infanterie and Cavallrie be joyned together, the manner is to place half the horſe on the right flank of the foot, and the other half on the left, as appeareth in *Fig.* 12, 14, and 15. But upon occaſion either of the enemie his ordering of horſe within the bodie of foot, whereby he might annoy your Infanterie; or for other reſpects of moment,

[k] Uſually 300 foot.

[l] The Romanes alſo ordered their battells in three diviſions, or troops: *viz.* their *Haſtati*, *Principes*, and *Triarii*. The firſt were called *Acies prima*, and theſe were the *Haſtati* which were to give the firſt charge. At a diſtance behinde them were the *Principes* placed, which were called *Acies ſecunda*: theſe were ſo ordered with ſpaces or intervalles, that the *Haſtati* (being put to retreat) might fall back into theſe ſpaces, and the *Principes* might advance to give the ſecond charge without diſturbing each other. The third troop (*Acies tertia*) were the *Triarii*, which were placed behinde the *Principes*, obſerving therein ſuch intervalles as before mentioned. *Vide Livium lib.* 8. *& Lipſium de milit. Rom. lib.* 4. *ubi etiam Aciei Iconiſmus.*

[m] 600 foot.

ment, some of the horse may be placed within the bodie of the armie, as is shewed in *Fig.* 16.

What distances be observable, between Regiment and Regiment, between Squadron and Squadron, betwen each Troop, the second from the first, and the third from the second, the figures will sufficiently shew, and especially the Scales of measure in every figure. For the more easie understanding of them, observe that every bodie of pikes is single hatched, thus ▨ and the musketiers crosse-hatched, thus ▩. the horse are left white or void, as in *Fig.* 12. by which the other forms may easily be understood.

CHAP. IX.

Of certain ceremonies before fight.

HAving shewed by these former rules and examples, how the horse are to be ordered for fight, not onely by themselves, but also when they shall be joyned with foot: that which [a] now remaineth seemeth rather to require action then words. Indeed with antiquitie, when the armie was embattelled and readie for combat, it was usuall for the Generall to deliver some set speech, either from some higher place of turf or stone, or at the head of the troops; and riding amongst the Maniples to encourage his souldiers. And they either with an acclamation, lifting up of their hands, or clashing of their arms, used to manifest their assenting resolution. Unto which kinde of [b] allocutions the ancient Sages use to ascribe a marvellous efficacie, not onely amongst the Grecians or Romanes, but also those whom they then accounted barbarous, as the Britons, Gaules, Germans &c. as the histories of those times sufficiently testifie. Next to this, they sounded the *Classicum* (that is) a generall charge; and this was seconded by a generall shout of the souldiers, or a concussion of their arms. Moreover, a [c] scarlet, red, or carnation coloured coat or cassock was hung out upon the top of the Generalls tent: and a countersigne, or a word of distinction was given to the souldiers, as, [d] *Victoria, palma, virtus*, or the like, to know each other by. The Grecians used also to sing the *Pæan*, before the fight to *Mars*, and after battell to *Apollo*, &c.

Of all which ceremonies (which they duly observed as found to be of very good use; and which were much graced by the solemne and stately manner of performing them) our times have retained very few. For as the actions of the modern warres consist chiefly in sieges, assaults, sallies, skirmishes, &c. and so affoard but few set battells; so the practise of delivering publike speeches is almost grown out of use and esteem amongst our chief Commanders. Yet the late [e] Prince of Orange at the battell of *Newport*

[a] *Quid superest nisi pugna? quæ jam manuum est, non verborum.* Lipsius de milit. Rom. lib. 4.

[b] *Cæsars* armie, being so dismaid through feare as they were almost brought to desperation, (*tantus subitò timor omnem exercitum occupavit, &c.*) was by an elegant oration of his suddenly revived. *Hac oratione habitâ, mirum in modum conversæ sunt omnium mentes, summáque alacritas & cupiditas belli gerendi innata est.* Cæsar de bello Gal. lib. 1. cap 9.

[c] *Tunica rubra, punicea, vel coccinea.* Some resemblance hereof there is in the bloody flagge at sea.

[d] *Veg. lib 3. cap. 5.*

[e] *Meteren lib. 12. J. Petit. lib. 15.*

before the conflict, delivered a pithie short speech to his souldiers: adding to his publike Oratorie, publike Orisons, and riding up and down, gave courage to his souldiers. The *Classicum* is still retained (that is) to sound a generall charge, namely amongst those troops which are to give on. And sometimes the *Clamor militaris*, or shout of the souldiers; which was not onely an acclamation or assent unto the Generalls speech, but also a [f] loud and dreadfull kinde of noise which they used to make when they gave the charge, thereby to encourage one another, and to strike a terrour into the enemies: as the Turks crie, *Bre, Bre, Bre*; the Irish, *Pharro, Pharro*; the French, *Sa, Sa, Sa*; the Dutch, **Vall aen, Vall aen**, &c. But as for the countersigne or word of distinction, that is seldome used now adayes, unlesse upon occasion of some *Camisado*, or other exploits in the night, when the souldiers may easilie misse those means to know each other by, which in the day time the light, the sight of the ensigne or cornet, their skarfs (required among the Cavallrie) or long acquaintance, may afford them.

But these being but ceremonies (as I called them in the title of this chapter) I willingly withdraw my self from them. Neither should I have been desirous to have meddled with them at all, but that the example of others [g] (who have writ in this kinde) led me unto it; and the respect unto my reader (in common civilitie) required it at my hands; whom I could not well leave (after the sight of so many dumbe figures) without a word or two at the parting.

There remaineth onely now, that every one (according to his office, rank, and abilitie) strive for honour and victorie; propounding to himself the goodnesse of the cause, the authoritie of the Prince, the command of the Leaders, the vertue of the souldiers, the honour of the conquest, and the disgrace and damage of the defeat. Above all, lifting up his eies and heart unto Almightie God, from whose hands victorie, and the means to obtain it, is especially to be expected. [h] *It is God that girdeth me with strength of warre, and maketh my way perfect. He teacheth my hands to fight, &c.* [i] *Blessed be the Lord my strength, which teacheth mine hands to warre, and my fingers to fight.* [k] *Through thee will we overthrow our enemies, and in thy name will we tread them under that rise up against us. For I will not*

[f] This by the Grecians was called ἀλαλαγμὸς, and by the Latines *Barritus* (the originall of which words is shewed by *Lipsi. ubi supra*) yet afterwards when the Empire was become Christian, they used (when they were readie for conflict) to crie Νικητήριον τῦ σταυρῦ. (that is) the victorie of the crosse: as appeareth by *Leo* the Emperour (who reigned in the East from the yeare of our Lord 886 to 903) Tact. cap. 12 69. *Cùm ad conflictionem movet exercitus, consueta Christianis vox usurpanda est,* νικητήριον τῦ σταυρῦ. And after this, in the very charge, they were to make their shout, as it followeth there 106. *Conflictionis tempore post vocem*, Victoriæ crucis, *magnos atque altos clamores edere oportet, &c.*

[g] *Lipsi. de milit. Rom. Reusnerus de arte strategem.*

[h] Psalm. 18. vers. 32, 34.

[i] Psalm. 144. vers. 1.

[k] Psalm. 44. vers. 5, 6, 7.

not trust in my bow, it is not my sword that shall help me. But it is thou that savest us from our enemies, and puttest them to confusion that hate us. And to this purpose we may (not unfitly) apply that which *Hezekias* spake to his Captains and souldiers (by way of encouragement) after that he had fortified himself against the power of the *Assyrians*, [1] *Be strong and couragious, be not afraid nor dismaid for the King of Assyria, nor for all the multitude that is with him: for there be more with us then with him. With him is an arm of flesh, but with us is the Lord our God to help us, and to fight our battells.* Conformable to this was that admonition of *Alphonsus*, King of *Arragon* and *Sicilie*, given to his sonne *Ferdinand*, when he sent him with an armie in aid of the *Venetians* against the *Florentines*, in these words, [m] *Nunc maximè te admoneo, fili, nè tantum aut tuæ, aut commilitonum audaciæ tribuas, ut putes absque Dei auxilio victoriam ullam haberi posse. Victoria (mihi crede) non hominum consilio & industriâ paratur; sed Dei Opt. Max. benignitate atque arbitrio. Scientia igitur rei militaris ità demum profutura est, si Deum nobis pietate atque innocentiâ pacatum propitiúmque habuerimus. Deum igitur inprimis cole, in eum confide, a quo tum victorias omnes & optima quæque provenire non dubium est. Quem si quando tibi iratum suspicaberis, cave contendas; imò quicquid ab eo tibi accidisse videbitur, bene consule, & patientiâ atque pœnitentiâ eum placa. Solet enim Deus, quos diligit, interdum malis afficere: & quos constantes in adversis videt, rursus in meliorem fortunam restituere.* And now for a conclusion (in stead of an *Omen*) I will adde that ejaculatorie prayer of the Psalmist, [n] *The glorious majestie of the Lord our God be upon us: prosper thou the work of our hands upon us, O prosper thou our handie work.*

[1] 2 Chron. cap. 32. vers. 7, 8.

[m] Cited by *Reusnerus*, out of *Panormitanus* lib. 3 *de rebus gestis Alphonsi*, and *Marineus* lib. 11. *rerum Hispanicarum.*

Omne robur corporum, omnis equitatus, armorúmque apparatus, Deo non adjuvante, ab agmine formicarum prorsus nihil differt. Nicephorus Gregoras Byzantinæ Historiæ. lib. 3.

--non me tua fervida terrent
Dicta ferox: Dii me terrent, & Jupiter hostis.
Turnus *ad* Æneam, *apud* Virg. Æneid. lib. 12.

[n] Psal. 90. vers. 17.

Thus

THus have I breifly (according to my weak abilitie) runne through that part of the Art militarie, which principally concerneth the Cavallrie: Which subject I have the rather chosen to treat of, because it is so little and so sparingly handled by those that have given us directions for warre, and lesse observed in our ordinarie practise, [a] especially in the exercise of our trained troops here at home. Wherein yet I do not presume to have attained unto that maturitie which is required for the perfect knowledge and instruction of it; much lesse do I take upon my self to teach others (as I doubt not but there are many thousands that are a great deale better able then my self) but onely in hope that these my collections may serve either as a manuduction to those, that are desirous to be instructed in the first rudiments or confused knowledge of this Art: or else as an occasion to the judicious Masters of it, friendly & favorably to correct or supply what they shall finde here to be amisse, or wanting. For my self, I shall account it a sufficient reward of my poore endeavours, if by my untunable jangling I may chance to towle and call in better ringers. But it is too late now (and at all times least of all expected in this kinde of subject) to labour for apologies, or with Rhetoricall colours to varnish or dawbe over the wants and imperfections of this discourse. [b] *If I have done well, and as the matter required, it is that which I desired: but if slenderly and meanly, it is that which I could attain unto.*

[a] Witnesse those frequent and sharp reprehensions, expressed in his Majesties letters, from time to time: among others, *that of the 21 of September. 1628*, from *Windsor*. And the continuall & serious callings upon for reformation, by the letters from the Lords of his Majesties most honourable privie counsell, and the right honourable the Lords Lieutenants of every countrey.

[b] 2. Maccab. cap. 15. vers. 38.

FINIS.